

154
THE AMERICAN

SEE

PAGE
13

LEGION

MAGAZINE

JUNE 1952

YOU ARE IN POLITICS

BY NATIONAL COMMANDER
DONALD R. WILSON

A man wearing a dark hat and glasses is shown in profile, holding a large white sign. The sign has text on it. The background shows a street scene with a church steeple and a blue car.

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**YOU CAN'T
VOTE**

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THE NATIONAL CHAMPION OF QUALITY





TODAY AS YESTERDAY,

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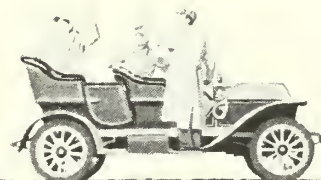
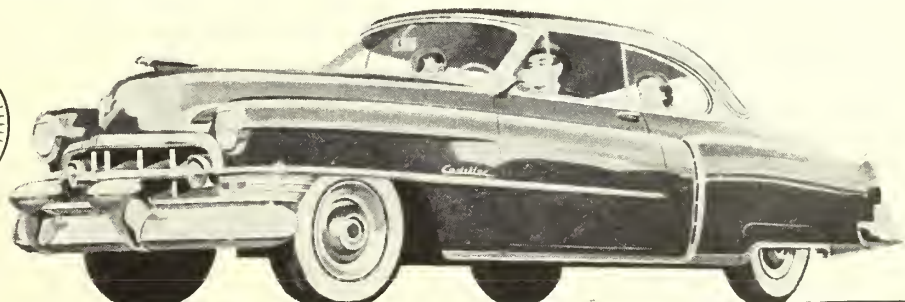
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1907 KNOX WATERLESS was advertised as the "car that obviates the tow." The makers claimed that their air-cooled engine never overheated, thanks to hundreds of corrugated pins that were screwed into the cylinder walls to carry off engine heat.



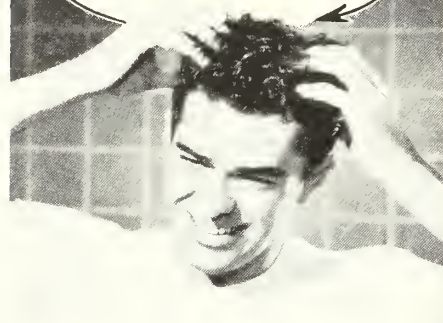
1922 JULIAN featured an airplane-type radial engine mounted on its side over the rear springs. The engine had six cylinders, developed sixty horsepower, and its backers claimed that it delivered twenty-five miles to the gallon.



1938 BUICK offered the Dynaflex engine, designed to squeeze maximum power from every gallon of gasoline. The high performance of this and other Buicks did much to make the name "Buick" one of the greatest in automobile history.

1952 CADILLAC, the "Golden Anniversary Cadillac," has a 190-horsepower engine, the most powerful engine ever offered in a Cadillac car. This high compression engine delivers magnificent performance with gasoline-saving mileage.

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and the
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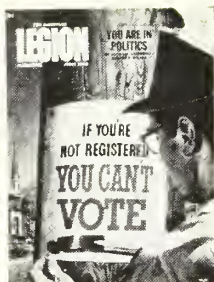
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THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

VOL. 52 No. 6



Along about November 5th a lot of people will be crying the blues because their candidates were not elected. This cover is to remind you to prepare.

POSTMASTER: Please send copies returned under labels Form 3579 to Post Office Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Indiana.

The American Legion Magazine is the official publication of The American Legion and is owned exclusively by The American Legion. Copyright 1952 by The American Legion. Published monthly at 1100 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized Jan. 5, 1925. Price single copy, 15 cents; yearly subscription, \$1.50. Entered as second class matter June 30, 1948, at the Post Office of Louisville, Ky., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Non-member subscriptions should be sent to the Circulation Department of The American Legion Magazine, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

**EXECUTIVE AND
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES**
Indianapolis 6, Indiana
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Blade
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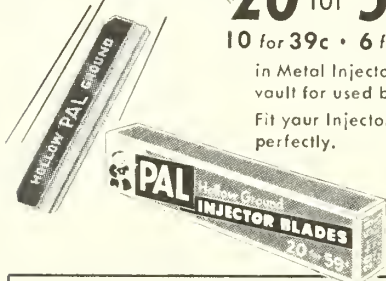


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Sound Off!



Writers must give name and address. Name withheld if requested. So many letters are being received it is not possible to promise answers. Keep your letters short. Address: Sound Off, The American Legion Magazine, 580 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.

DISLIKES "COMMIE"

Sir: There has crept into recent issues of The American Legion Magazine the word "commie" to which I wish to call your attention. While dictionaries say that, technically, the diminutive of any word can be used to express contempt, it will take a pretty assiduous search to find any diminutive word which effectively expresses contempt. The diminutive here in America is very generally accepted, on the other hand, as a term of affection or endearment.

Stanley C. Morris
Charleston, W. Va.

▼ We'd like to hear from our readers about this. Any suggestions for a substitute for the word "commie" which won't be a term of endearment? *Editors*



GIVE 'EM SIX-SHOOTERS!

Sir: Enclosed is a clipping advocating sidearms for GIs in Korea which should interest all front line vets. Personally, I found it a common practice during the "foxhole, sack and cellar" season to carry a sidearm, preferably a heavy caliber pistol or revolver, for protection against infiltration by the enemy at night. Let's look at it from the viewpoint of the front line fighters, not the Pentagon paraders who make the T.O. If our men feel better with sidearms, provide them! After all, it's their lives which will be lost forever.

William E. Kirsch
West Haven, Conn.

A DIFFERENT KIND OF WAR

Sir: A word of praise for the very true article *All's Quiet on the Home Front* (February). I'm one of those inactive Marine reserves that was called back into active duty because my country needed my help. No, I didn't like it, but figured it was my duty to help stop the reds. I took it for granted that the country would take care of us over there. I was soon shown otherwise. I watched buddies die and lose limbs. For what? The papers said we were stopping red aggression from spreading. But were we? It looked like a half-hearted war to me. Not like WW2 when the skies were filled with planes. We called for an

air strike and what did we get—four planes at most if we were lucky. The same men had to stay on the lines for 65 to 75 days because there was no relief. I'm coming home soon after fourteen months over here and I'm actually afraid to meet the people at home. I can see them asking me, "Well, where have you been? Haven't seen you around lately?"

Cpl. William F. Willis
Camp Otsu, Japan

TALK ABOUT UMT

Sir: This talk about UMT reminds me of a fellow who came to me one night half crying, saying he was a cook and did not know how to fire his rifle. But because of a shortage of men he was sent up to our outfit as a replacement. I told him it was kind of late to speak up now. On the other side of the picture, I am reminded of my visit to Switzerland and the proud citizens there who keep their rifles at home all the time in good working condition, and ready for any invader. The next time we may not be as lucky as we've been in the past.

Joseph Ochenskowski
Northford, Conn.

WANTS NO UN FLAG

Sir: Presenting a flag of the United Nations to the next of kin of deceased Korean War veterans, as suggested by Judge William F. Spikes, would be an insult to the flag of the United States, to the deceased, and to his loved ones. American boys are dying in this war and our money is paying for it. Let that be enough. Nothing has been accomplished by this outfit, and it is impossible to figure out what it was organized to accomplish in the first place. Why pile insult on sorrow by presenting this foreign flag? One flag is enough—Old Glory.

Stanley Les
Detroit

ANSWERING MR. MILLER

Sir: Walter M. Miller, Jr., of Kyle, Texas, does neither himself nor the Legion any credit for his comments on Ambassador Lane's article on the Katyn atrocities. It is to the credit of Texas that the slaughter at the Alamo rather than discourage and terrify, had the adverse effect. No one then said, "It's done. Period." Instead, the cry "Remember the Alamo!" will ring through the ages.

Joseph T. Ziemian
Newark, N. J.

Sir: Mr. Miller deems it "too bad" about the 15,000 murdered Poles. I wonder what his vocal reaction would be, should he be

the owner of 15,000 head of cattle, and awoken some morn to find them, all 15,000 of them, wantonly butchered.

Robert LaHaine
Owosso, Mich.

Sir: All the Texans I knew were real fighting Americans and would boot this guy clear out of Texas.

Nilo Tocci
Leominster, Mass.

LAUDS LEGION EXPOSE

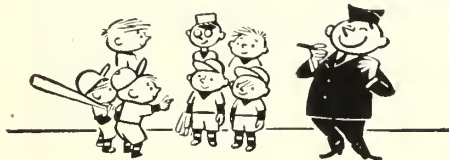
Sir: We take this opportunity to commend the American Legion for publishing in the magazine the shocking revelation made by Arthur Bliss Lane, former Ambassador to Poland, in his article *The Truth About the Katyn Forest Massacre*. These documented disclosures should awaken the millions of readers of *The American Legion Magazine* to the dangers inherent in the communist system of government. How different the present day course of history might have been had the facts of the Katyn Massacre been exposed to the American people and the free world in 1943 before the sell-out to Stalin, before Yalta and Potsdam.

Charles Rozmarek, President
Polish National Alliance
Chicago

SUPPRESSION?

Sir: Why go back to Katyn for an example of news suppression? Who is responsible for keeping more recent news out of the papers and off the radio which might be embarrassing to the powers that be? I refer specifically to the slaughter by the communists of thousands of American GIs in Korea. I haven't seen anything about this recently. Election year?

Lawrence H. Boling
Flushing, N. Y.



JUNIOR BASEBALL

Sir: The entire membership of the Twenty-third District of the Department of California wants to thank you for bringing to light in your March issue the trials and tribulations of the Junior Baseball National Champs. We in this District have long been proud of the teams and players that we have produced, and teams from our District have been National Champs once before and runners-up several times. We are proud, too, of sponsors of our teams. They are all real sportsmen and realize that they are taking part in the greatest of all programs for the training of American youth.

Ralph R. Kelly, Commander
Twenty-third District, California
Huntington Park, Calif.

LIKES ROD & GUN CLUB

Sir: Allow me to congratulate you for devoting a page of your fine magazine to items concerning the great outdoors. Most men are interested in hunting, fishing, camping, etc., and enjoy reading suggestions and experiences of others in connection with

these sports. Undoubtedly, therefore, this feature will prove increasingly popular with your readers.

Trafford B. Paul
Newark, Ohio

STOP THIEF!

Sir: Owen Lattimore's labelling of some of his accusers as members of "The China Lobby" was a masterly attempt to conceal his own hand in the creation of "The China Lobby" which undermined and smeared the Chinese Nationalist Government and helped prepare it for the kill by Moscow. The cry of "China Lobby" by Lattimore reminds me of the gentleman who stole a watch and shouted "stop thief" when the police began chasing him.

Nathan D. Shapiro
Brooklyn



TOO MUCH INFLUENCE?

Sir: Can anyone tell me when Harry Bridges and Judy Coplon are going to start serving their jail sentences? Or do they (and a few others) have too much influence to be put behind bars?

R. J. Kern
New York City

▼ From our mail, it seems that a lot of people are coming to the conclusion that certain people just can't be put in jail.

Editors

ONE OF GREATEST?

Sir: You've run down one of our greatest living Americans until his name is only mentioned with contempt — that man is Dean Acheson.

Roman W. Olson
Fond du Lac, Wisc.

TITO AFTER ALL HE CAN GET

Sir: I hope that all good Americans will exercise pressure on Congress not to send any arms to the Tito government. On a recent visit to Italy I talked to a Yugoslav official who after a few drinks stated that their aim is to get all they can from America for at least ten years and then break the treaties.

Anthony Grieco
Philadelphia

▼ In an early issue we will present an article telling of the risks involved in dealing with the dictator of Yugoslavia.

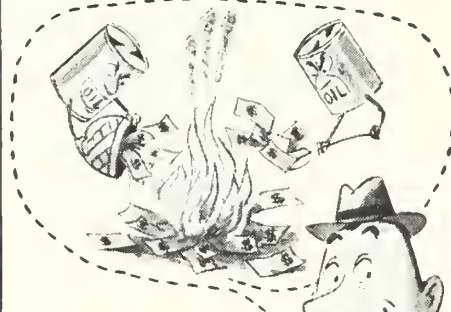
Editors

OLD Vs. NEW

Sir: Why is it that whenever you sports writers start to compare the "old time greats" with modern baseball players you always take a player of today who perhaps has played half of the season? Ted Williams, for instance. You never fail to take the top year for Ruth, Cobb, etc., so why not do the same for Williams, DiMaggio, etc.? Why refer to Williams' 1951 record of 30 home runs when you know that if he had played a whole season he may very well have topped Ruth's record or at least come very close to it?

T. L. Chalme
Needham, Mass.

DONT LET ADDED QUARTS SEND DOLLARS UP IN SMOKE...



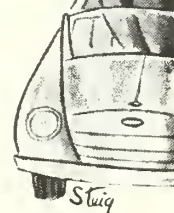
Sound your



SWITCH TO



ADD
LESS OIL
BETWEEN
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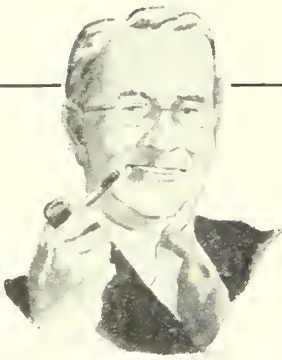


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From where I sit *by Joe Marsh*

They Do "Give A Hoot" For Easy

Easy Roberts finally got rid of the noisy pigeons that used to whoop it up under his eaves.

He must have tried a dozen ways to scare them off. But no matter what he did, they were right back cooing by his window the next morning.

Then Easy thought of an old stuffed owl he had in his attic. He propped it on the roof so's all the pigeons could see it. They left . . . and three hoot owls have taken their place. Easy swears the hooting is even worse than the cooing of the pigeons.

From where I sit, quite often a "bright idea" will turn out to be "not so bright" after all. That's why we should never be too cocksure of our ideas and opinions—but always try to keep an open mind. I believe a refreshing glass of beer is the best thirst-quencher—you may believe differently. But who's to say one's right and the other is wrong? Let's just practice tolerance. It'll save a lot of hootin' and hollerin'.

Joe Marsh



THE Editor's Corner

DRAFT DODGERS PROTECTIVE ASSN.

John Crosby should have known better. You've probably never heard of John since he's no relation to Bing, but he writes about radio. Since this doesn't seem to occupy all his time he occasionally turns up on radio and TV shows. Not long ago he was punditing on a show called "Author Meets the Critic" when he put his foot in his mouth. Way in.

The show dealt with a book written for the American Civil Liberties Union. The book wails and rails at the way reds and pinks aren't doing so good these days because of certain nasty people—Legionnaires and the like. Among those it rapped was Ted Kirkpatrick, ex-FBI agent whose *Counterattack* and *Red Channels* have caused a certain class of people a good deal of grief.

Kirkpatrick was there defending himself against some of the stuff in the book. Crosby was there to back up the author. In the course of one tirade Crosby sneeringly referred to the FBI as a place where copy boys used to go to escape the draft.

Apart from its total lack of good taste, this crack should never have been made on a telecast promoting a Civil Liberties Union project. It just so happens that the civil libertarians started in business by encouraging and helping timid young men to dodge the draft in World War I. The name of the outfit was then the American Union Against Militarism. Maybe this explains why the ACLU sneers at ex-service men.

But anyway, Crosby shouldn't have brought that up. It was much worse than talking about rope in a hangman's house.

WHOSE CIVIL LIBERTIES?

The American Civil Liberties Union is mighty active these days, and somehow this bunch can usually be found in the corner of individuals and organizations opposing The American Legion. In so doing they have confirmed a reference which angered them in the Eugene Lyons' article *Our New Privileged Class* in our September 1951 issue.

"The American Civil Liberties Union, which rushes into action to defend the lowliest communist in trouble in the backwoods of Arkansas, remains as calm as a Buddha when anti-communists are in difficulties."

Soon after this appeared in print we received a letter from the head of the outfit protesting that the ACLU did, too, defend people who were not communists or pro-communists. As proof he submitted a list of three anti-communist cases they had defended. We asked the gentleman if he'd be good enough to give us a list of *all* the people the ACLU had aided in the same period. That was months ago,

but so far we haven't received his list. Must be pretty lengthy to be taking the ACLU all this time to compile it.

TWO MOVIE CRITICS SHUDDER

More than a year ago we published an article entitled *Why You Buy Books that Sell Communism*, telling how reviewers hired by the highly influential *New York Times* and the equally influential *Herald Tribune* showed a curious partiality for books by such people as "Dr." Owen Lattimore, Edgar Snow, etc. Making matters even cozier, these same authors often doubled as reviewers for the two papers, and no diagrams are needed to show how they treated books that didn't peddle their ideological fish.

Now we'd like to call your attention to a pair of motion picture reviews in those papers. The movie under consideration is *My Son John*, a hard-hitting anti-communist film starring Helen Hayes, Van Heflin, Dean Jagger and Robert Walker, and produced by Leo McCarey. In some papers the film got excellent notices, but neither Bosley Crowther of the *Times* nor Otis L. Guernsey, Jr., of the *Trib* thought well of the picture.

Everyone is entitled to his own opinion, and no one can quarrel with honest disagreement. However, both these reviewers seemed more concerned about baring their own liberal souls than in presenting an objective appraisal of the film.

Crowther, for instance, in his emotionally supercharged *Times* review declared: "There are some other things about this picture that may cause a thoughtful person to feel a shudder of apprehension at the militance and dogmatism it reveals—its snide attitude toward intellectuals, its obvious pitch for religious conformity and its eventual whole-hearted endorsement of its Legionnaire's stubborn bigotry."

In the *Trib* Guernsey joins his quaking colleague with a tremor or two of his own. "One shudders," he writes, "at the thought that *My Son John* might be shown outside the United States."

Possibly Mr. Guernsey fears that such a film might give foreigners the idea that there are a few patriotic Americans left.

In any case, we'd like to make a suggestion. Write to both newspapers and get those reviews, published April 9th. Then go see the movie and draw your own conclusions.

WELL WORTH QUOTING

We hope that everyone read the *Saturday Evening Post* series *I Was the Witness* in which Whittaker Chambers told of the unmasking of Alger Hiss, and how this traitor was backed by some of the most powerful people in our government. Probably the most cogent paragraph of the series, however, is the following from the *Post* of April 5th:

"The simple fact is that when I took up my little sling and aimed at communism, I also hit something else. What I hit was the forces of that great socialistic revolution, which, in the name of liberalism, spasmodically, incompletely, somewhat formlessly, but always in the same direction, has been inching its ice cap over the nation for two decades..."



She's dialing California
from Englewood, N. J.

An entirely new kind of Long Distance service is now being tried in Englewood, New Jersey.

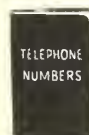
Ten thousand telephone customers in that city now dial their own calls to certain distant points.

It's easy to do and faster. Just by dialing two or three more digits than on a local call, they can reach any one of eleven million telephones in and around twelve cities from coast to coast.

This new way of putting through Long Distance calls is another example of the way Bell System people are constantly planning and building to provide you with better telephone service.

First comes the idea. Next the inventing, manufacturing and trial in actual use. Then, as soon as possible, the extension of the improved service to more and more people.

HELPFUL HINT—Keep a list of Long Distance numbers handy beside your telephone. Out-of-town calls go through faster when you Call By Number... **BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM**



Handsome Hair! 3 Ways



"For handsome, well groomed hair and healthy scalp LUCKY TIGER 3-PURPOSE Hair Tonic scores a real hit with me"

says Yankee **Hank Bauer**

1. Lucky Tiger keeps hair neat and well groomed yet it's not the least bit greasy.
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3. In addition Lucky Tiger actually kills on contact the common dandruff germ.*

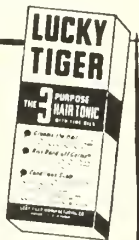


It makes sense to use a 3-purpose hair tonic, not just a cream or oil—Lucky Tiger 3-Purpose Hair Tonic not only keeps hair well groomed but fights dandruff and keeps your scalp clean and healthy. Ask your barber.

*Pityrosporum Ovale.

LUCKY TIGER
3-Purpose
HAIR TONIC

Sold at all drug and toilet goods counters



PRODUCTS PARADE

A sampling of items which are in process of development or are coming on the market. Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.



LIGHTS OUT!

Have you ever wished that someone would invent a switch which would turn the light out *after* you had left a room? Well, someone has made such an invention, and it will soon be available at department, electrical and hardware stores. This delayed action switch keeps the light on for about a minute after the switch is pressed, but when you want to turn the light back on there is no delay whatsoever. Housed in a standard size case made of Bakelite the switch can be quickly and easily installed in any existing wall outlet or in new construction. The switch is of the toggle type, and when it is flipped downward a spring-loaded diaphragm in the switch postpones extinguishing the light. Made by Electric Deodorizer Corporation, 9993 Broadstreet, Detroit 4, the switch will retail for \$1.98.

FOR BOATMEN

A new kind of boat carrier which can be folded into a unit not much larger than a fishing tackle box is available from the G.M. Supply Co., 3869 N. Palmer St., Milwaukee 12, Wisc. Despite its compactness when folded, the E. Z. Portage, as it is called, can be used to move a good-sized boat since it opens to an ample 38 inches. The price is \$12.95 postpaid, \$13.95 west of the Rockies.

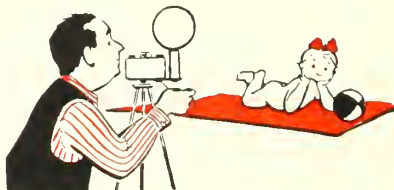


PHOTO FANS

On page 24 of this issue you will find a feature entitled *What's Wrong With These Snapshots?* One thing that keeps going wrong in picture-taking is flash equipment, but there's a new way of checking this. The Westinghouse Lamp Division has

announced a simple and inexpensive method for checking batteries, sockets and wiring connections with test lamps called Flash-Checks. Replacing the test devices formerly available which used miniature flashlight lamps and complicated adapter sockets, the Flash-Checks cost 22¢ and 25¢ respectively, and the manufacturer declares they'll "give at least 2,700,000 tests during its rated life." Besides insuring that the circuit of a flash synchronizer is working properly, the Flash-Check minimizes the possibility of losing pictures because of weak batteries.

TELESCOPIC CRUTCH

A metal crutch which telescopes to 29½ inches is announced by the Watters Co., Inc., P. O. Box 486, Atlanta, Ga. Made of chrome plated, light weight steel, and instantly adjustable with a screw driver, the Watters Aid has a patented locking mechanism to prevent accidental disengaging. The manufacturer supplies many Regional Offices and Veterans Administration Hospitals. The crutches sell for \$29.50 a pair.



HOLD THAT CREASE

If you want to go out in the rain without ruining the crease in your trousers, Sta-Dri Products Co., 765 Crotona Park North, New York City 60, can supply the wherewithal in their new product called Dry Pants. Made of Plastic, these pants are made to fit over a regular pair of trousers. Light in weight, they fit into a pocket size pouch, and the price is \$1.98.

GOT A BABY?

If you've got a baby you've got diapers, and a new household product offered by Marion and Willard, 710 Ball St.,erry, Ga., will interest you. This is a Diaper Shower which simplifies the washing problem. It consists of a container which holds the soiled diapers, and this is placed over a toilet bowl. A shower which fits through the center of a plastic cover provides easy cleaning. Price is \$6.98.

When writing to manufacturers concerning items described here kindly mention that you read about them in The American Legion Magazine

"I CALL ON ALL LEGIONNAIRES...

and all Americans to see it without fail! It shows what an overwhelming force for good the motion picture industry can marshal!"

**Donald R. Wilson,
National Commander**



The FBI man . . . who knows John's secret!



The father...whose worst suspicions are true!



The girl...who gave John the key to her room!



The sons . . . who fought everything John stood for!

"I was guilty to this extent, Mother. We were very intimate . . . very intimate indeed."

LEO McCAREY'S
My Son John
Starring
HELEN HAYES • VAN HEFLIN
ROBERT WALKER • DEAN JAGGER

Screenplay by MYLES CONNOLLY and LEO McCAREY

Adaptation by JOHN LEE MAHIN • Produced and Directed by LEO McCAREY

A Paramount Picture



The Freedom to Grow



HERE the venturer may start upon his dream with stars in his eyes — for all the small in this great land have the freedom to grow big.

The humblest vendor of today can become tomorrow's merchant prince and his cart a towering castle filled with wares of all the world.

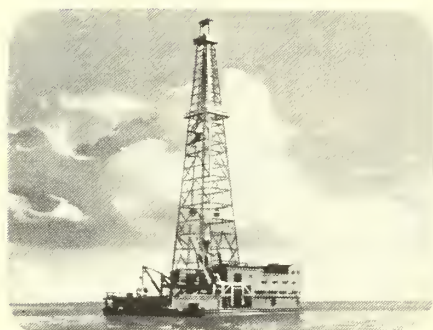
For the way was fashioned in the creed of men whose foresight is our fortune and whose concept of the American way was that the individual be free.

It is a concept that has made America's industries great and their greatness has made America strong.

Today, The Texas Company looks back fifty years upon a birthplace as primitive as the wagon of the vendor. Its forebears believed in freedom: the right to make their own choices, to run their own risks, to suffer of their own errors and to gather their own rewards.

Asking neither subsidy nor security, and knowing they would prosper only in proportion to the manner in which they served — a homely philosophy, but it is the bedrock of the American way, as solid as the ledge beneath the loam of our land.

For it has given America the most powerful sinews of all the nations of the world.



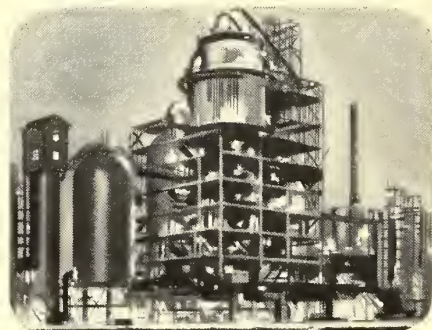
THESE PICTURES were merely dreams fifty years ago when The Texas Company was born — a tiny newcomer in the realm of the giant.

Today, it is a leader in its field; in fact, the seventh largest among the great business organizations of America. Its rise is



a moral in itself — an inspiration to all the young and small of business — kindling for the fires that light the eyes of every endeavoring American.

For how did it grow? Because it was born in this broad land where the lowliest may climb to the peak of ambition's lofti-



est pinnacle; and because Freedom of Enterprise stood by its side and whispered encouragement.

America's industries are symbols of America's strength; and, like the biceps of the healthy and the strong, bespeak the wisdom of our way.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Faithfully Yours for Fifty Years

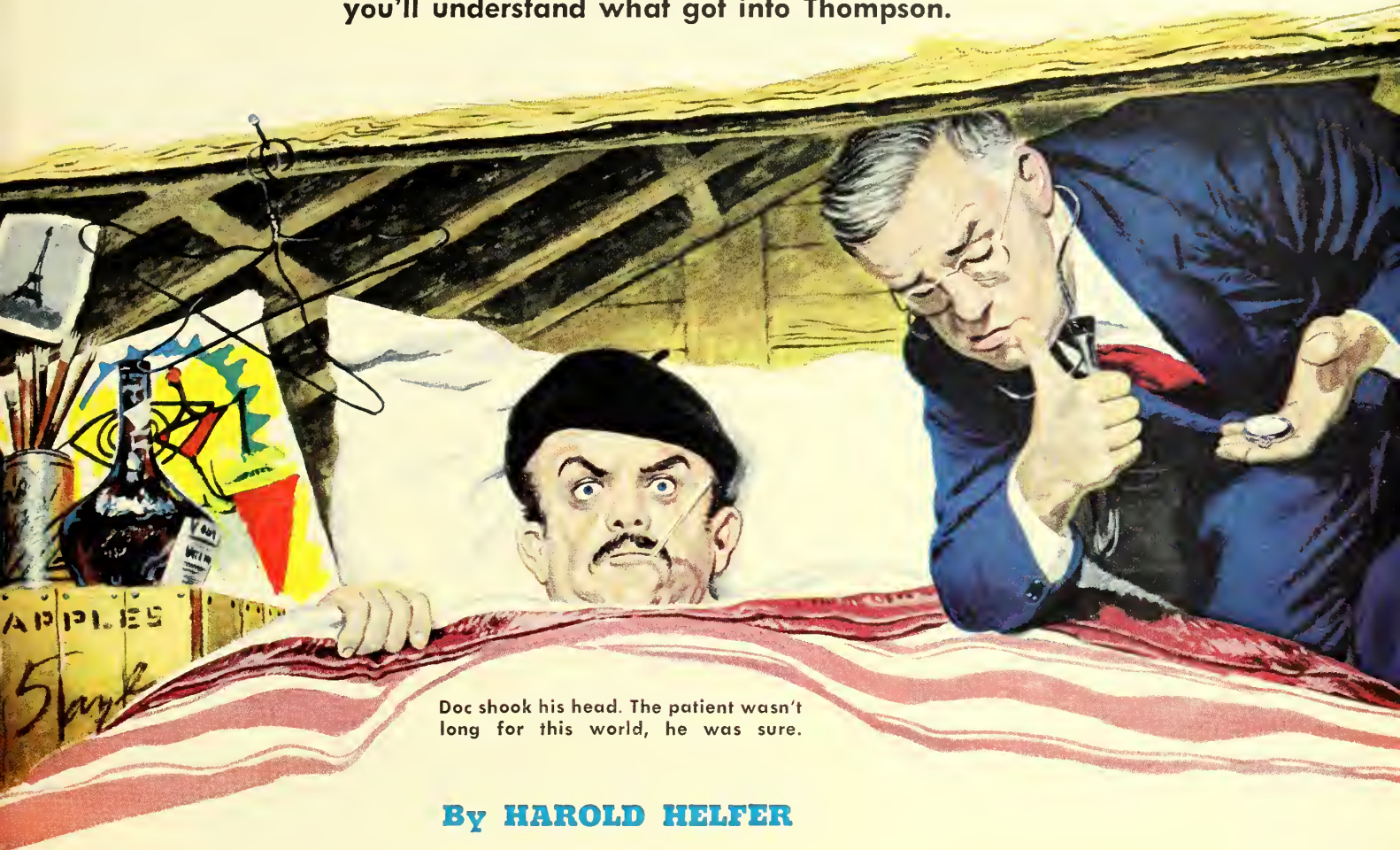


1902-1952

Published by The Texas Company on its
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The man who saw PARIS

If you were in the AEF or served in the ETO,
you'll understand what got into Thompson.



Doc shook his head. The patient wasn't long for this world, he was sure.

By HAROLD HELFER

LAWRENCE THOMPSON always had seemed like just an ordinary sort of fellow. He was bald, except for a stubborn last-ditch stand of hair around the fringes, and he was one of those lack-lustre kind of people who seem to have always been middle-aged or thereabouts. Even after he won the national radio contest he didn't seem to create too much excitement. After all, all he had done was say, when his phone rang and he was asked who the fourth President of the United States was, that it was James Madison and, while this was pretty good, it was hardly what you'd call sensational.

The thing that caused the most comment about the whole matter around Thomasville was the week-in-Paris prize, much more so than the deep freeze, the set of silverware, fancy as

they were, or the dishwasher. Any number of persons were heard to sigh and remark that they just wished they could be taking that Paris trip. The funny thing, though, was that Lawrence Thompson himself didn't seem especially enthusiastic about it. He'd always liked to go fishing at Muskrat Creek whenever he got any time off. But in the end he seemed to feel sort of obligated, after accepting the deep freeze and the other prizes, to go to Paris too and so he did.

When he came back there were some people who afterwards said that they could tell right away there was something different about him, but actually he seemed more or less the same. Of course, when somebody stopped him and asked him about Paris a kind of faraway look would come into his eyes,

but inasmuch as he'd always been a sort of solitary and dreamy-like fellow anyways, why, it really wasn't so unusual....

The fact is some people seemed just a little disappointed in him. The pictures he'd brought home were just some he'd made himself with his \$2.98 box camera. He'd take them out and there would be these views of streets and buildings and monuments and what not, and, though some exclamations were made that this Eiffel Tower was just about the biggest looking oil derrick anybody had ever seen, by and large the photos didn't really create too much of a stir. Lawrence Thompson always wound up his comments on Paris by saying he looked forward to going back there some day, but since that's the sort of thing people will say after a trip to Oklahoma City or



Lawrence Thompson became a landmark, sitting out there by himself at his sidewalk table.

(continued)

The Man who saw PARIS

Shreveport or Sacramento, why, it can't be stated that anybody paid any particular attention to it.

The first sign that a change had come over Lawrence that was really out-and-out noticeable was when he showed up one day wearing a beret. Now in Thomasville any man who wears anything like that was bound to be treated

with some suspicion. Even men wearing two-toned shoes, especially if there was any suede to it, did not altogether escape raised eyebrows. But Lawrence Thompson seemed determined to wear that thing atop his head, stares or no stares.

It was shortly after this that he went up to Mrs. Duncan, his landlady, and

told her that he wanted to move out of his large, comfortable bachelor's apartment to the attic. Mrs. Duncan seemed quite astonished. There was no furniture up there or anything. In fact, you had to list just a little to be able to stand up in it. But it seems that in Paris living in attics was considered quite the thing, and when Mrs. Duncan saw that he was real serious about it she said, "Well, I suppose you could move up

(Continued on page 40)

EVERYONE HAS TWO VOTES

If we are to make good government, the fact that we vote may be as important as who we vote for.



By **DONALD R. WILSON**

NATIONAL COMMANDER, THE AMERICAN LEGION



IN THE national elections of 1948, more Americans went to the polls than ever before.

Even so, nearly 50 million Americans of voting age did *not* vote in 1948.

It is safe to say that most of the non-voters assumed that their failure to vote made no difference.

Men and women offer many reasons for not voting.

"My man is in anyway."

"My man can't win."

"They look the same to me."

"A plague on both their houses."

"I can't make up my mind."

"One vote doesn't make any difference."

Clearly, even if one vote does not make much difference in the naming of candidates to office (and there have been many important elections where one vote did make a difference), 50 million votes might make a tremendous difference. Just as clearly, the only way 50 million votes can be thrown away is one by one.

Not so clear is the fact that there is no such thing as making no choice on Election Day. Besides the vote he may cast for a candidate for any office, each citizen has another vote which he cannot help but cast.

His other vote is *the fact that he did or did not vote*. It is often the most important vote we have. When Election Day is over, each of us is inescapably counted among either the voters or the non-voters, and it makes a tremendous difference in the quality of government that we get.

Any year—and apparently more so this year than usual—the American people are anxious not only about the flavor of the government we will get but about its quality. You and I not only want our favorite party or candidates to win, we also want to protect ourselves against being abused by our own favorites, if they should win, or by the opposing candidates if they should win.

Some feel there is no way to find this protection.

In fact, among the more cynical Americans of voting age perhaps no view is more common than the belief that, to

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

PROCLAMATION

Whereas responsibility for good government in *our* nation rests as fully on the governed as on those who govern, and

Whereas the most desirable conduct of our public affairs is only possible where all eligible voters are heard;

Therefore: it is hereby urged that all eligible voters in The American Legion properly qualify themselves in advance to cast their votes in local, state and national elections this year and every year, and

It is urged that all Legionnaires inform themselves to the best of their ability to make the wisest choice they can among candidates and issues, and

It is urged that all Legionnaires express this choice to the best of their ability at the polls on Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1952, and

It is further urged that all organized units of The American Legion participate and cooperate in civic efforts aimed at achieving the largest possible participation of all American citizens in the local, state and national elections.

DONALD R. WILSON

National Commander, The American Legion

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

some extent, their vote is a cruel joke. The most cynical of all views is one that cannot be uncommon in a nation where around half the eligible voters regularly forsake the polls. It boils down to a bitter denial of the power of the vote, and goes something like this:

"I am offered a lousy choice of candidates, and don't want any of them. Before Election Day they promise me heaven and earth. No matter which one I vote for, he forgets everything he promised as soon as he's in office. I am then powerless for (one, two, three or four) years, when the same comedy repeats itself. If my side loses, my vote is even more effectively canceled, and a bunch of rascals I didn't even want in the first place run things. The little fellow hasn't a thing to say. To heck with voting!"

Yes. To some extent these things happen. Who would deny it?

But why do they happen?

One who complains about an unhappy choice of candidates is complaining about choices made in advance by major political organizations. But if we look beneath the

(Continued on page 47)



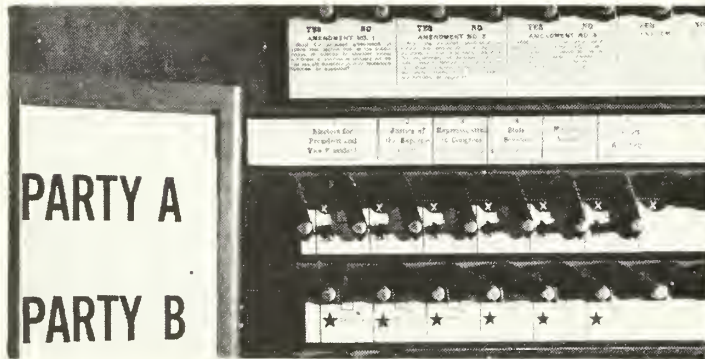
Sign marking neutral zone identifies the place to vote.



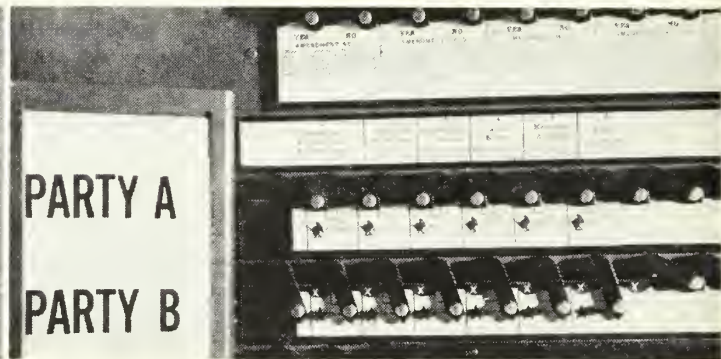
Your duty as a Legionnaire is to get others to vote. Bring a neighbor along!



Inside, the voter qualifies for his ballot by signing the register. A clerk points to the line.



This voter cast a straight ballot for the candidates of Party A. Levers must be left down to record the vote.

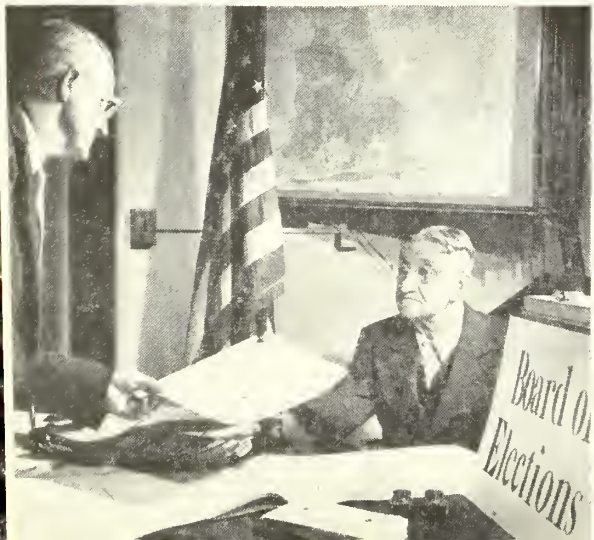


Here is a straight vote for Party B. Constitutional amendments are generally listed near the top of the machine.

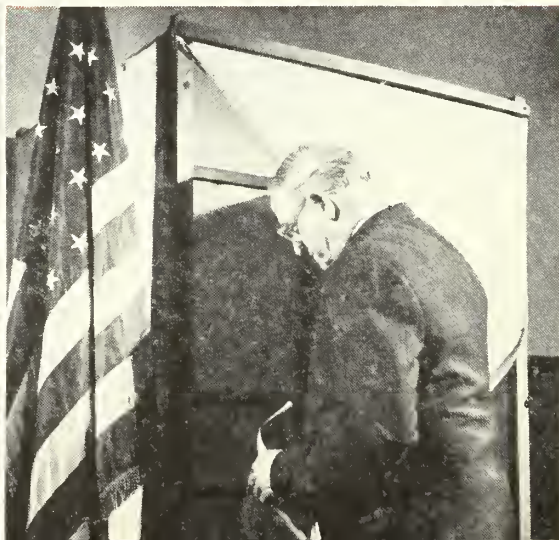
THE ABCs OF VOTING

As a Legionnaire it will be your duty this year to get others to vote. Some will hold back because they've never voted and don't know how simple it is. These pictures show it's easy to elect the right people.

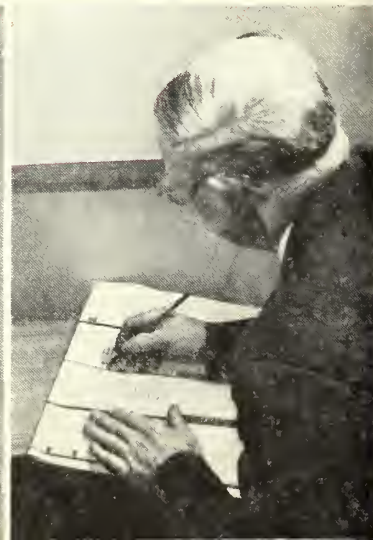
THE PAPER BALLOT is still in common use. Candidates of all parties are listed on it.



The voter takes his ballot into a booth. Plenty of time is given for marking choices.



Using a pencil (tied to a string) the voter marks X's.

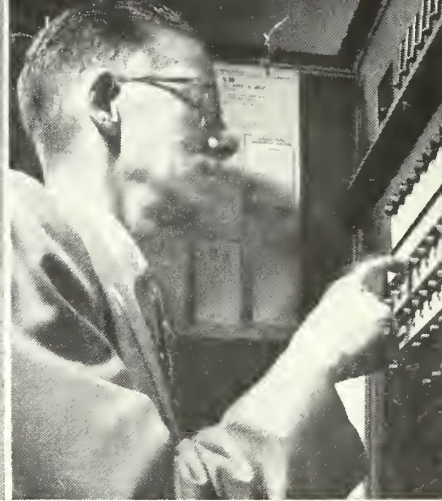




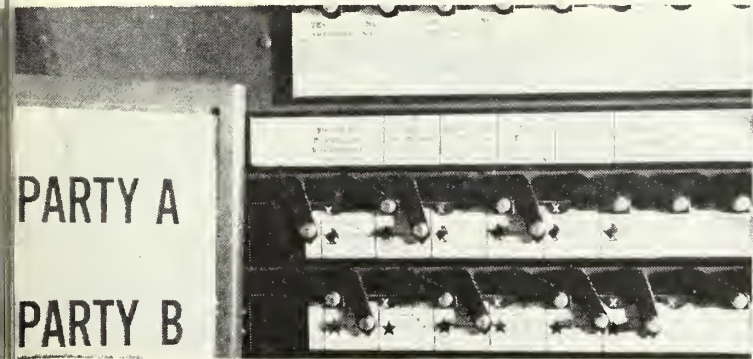
A new voter learns how simple voting is by trying out a demonstration machine.



The handle closed the curtain of the voting booth. Now the machine is ready for the voter.



Levers are pulled down over the names of favored candidates.



This machine shows a split vote. But the machine won't let you vote for two or more candidates for the same job.



You can write in names by lifting a metal slide at top.



By ALEXANDER CROSBY

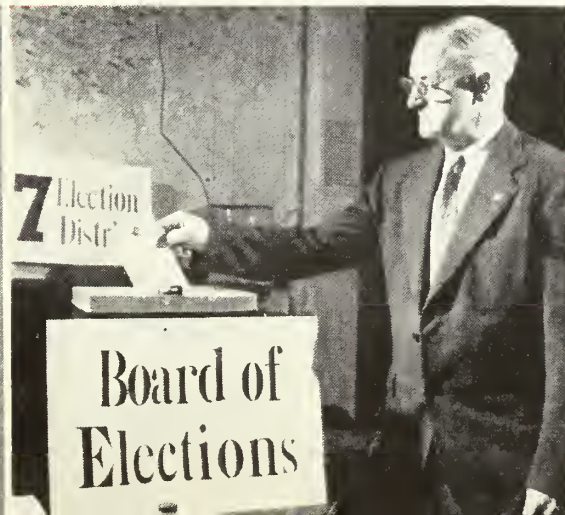
N OF SURPRISINGLY, the man who first patented an "electrographic vote recorder" in 1869 was Thomas A. Edison. But the machine first used, in a local election at Lockport, N. Y., in 1892, was the invention of Jacob H. Myers. Congress approved voting machines for federal elections in 1899 and more than two-thirds of the states have since authorized their use. Advantages of the machine over paper ballots are that the voter saves time, errors and fraud are minimized, and the count is automatic and immediate. When the back panel is unlocked, the results are visible.

PHOTOS BY
BERNIE NEWMAN

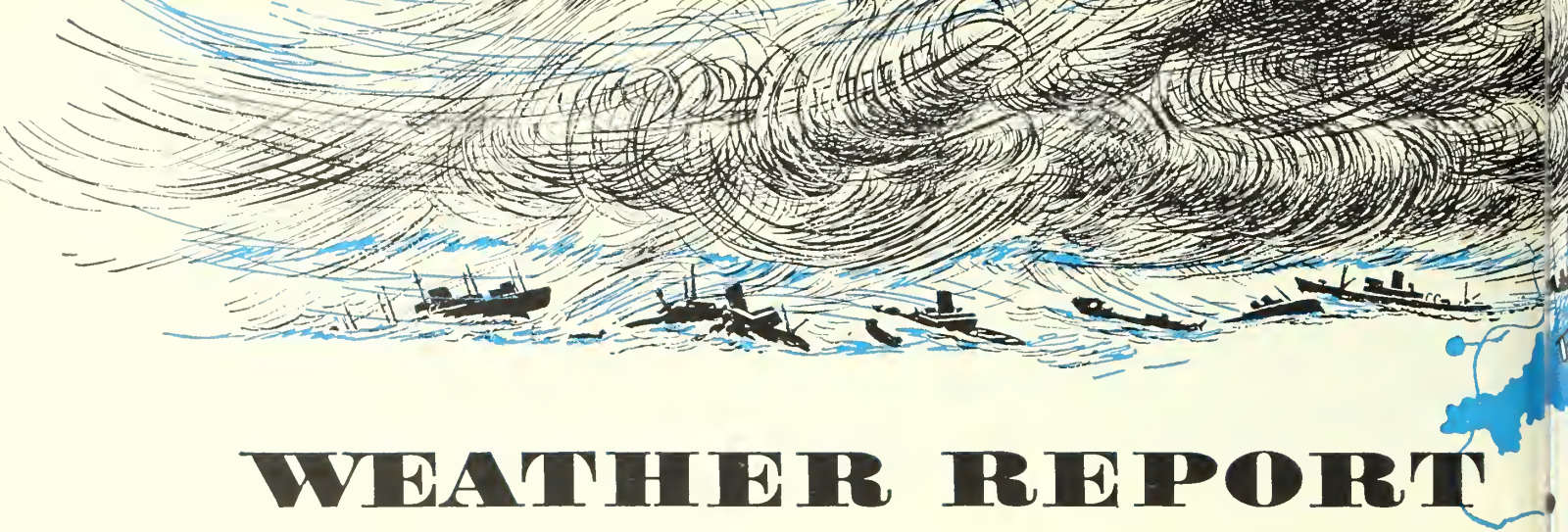
Before leaving the booth, the voter folds his ballot.



The folded ballot is dropped into the ballot-box—symbol of our American democracy.



As the voter opens the curtain, the levers go up again. That's all!



WEATHER REPORT

Your life may have depended on the weather forecast described in this true story—the one that launched the Normandy invasion.

By M. O. GRAY

The events described in this article are true. Fictitious names, however, have been given to the officers concerned.

EDITORS

IT was D plus 6. Outside the prisoner of war camp, the coastal gale was beating with a desperate fury against the big guns, against the floating harbors along the Normandy shore, tearing them from their moorings like so many pieces of driftwood.

The storm reached even into the commanding officer's headquarters, sucking the canvas flaps of the entrance-way until they slapped back and forth against the sides of the tent. The roof hung heavy, soaked with the rains, and the lights flickered from dim to bright in their swinging sockets.

Before the bare table of a lieutenant near the doorway stood a middle-aged man, his olive uniform darkened and clinging damply to him so that the letters POW across the back seemed almost a part of his body.

"You realize that's a very unusual request," said the lieutenant.

"I must see him," he said, with a preciseness of speech that was the only indication of an accent.

The lieutenant tapped his pencil against the table. Nothing like this had come under his jurisdiction before.

"Wait here," he said, leaving the German officer under the care of the sergeant who had brought him.

The German sat down. He lowered his eyes to the bare, raw wood of the flooring, and put his head in his hands. The weight of defeat had drawn heavy lines down beside his tight lips.

After a few moments he looked up.

The lieutenant was talking to a major at the back of the tent, and the major was staring over at the prisoner. He couldn't hear what they were saying.

But for his failure these men might well have been his prisoners, the major and the lieutenant and the sergeant guarding him, and even the man he had asked to see. And only that one man could tell him if he *had* actually failed. He must know.

The rain continued to pour down the sides of the tent, blotting out almost all sound inside. Again the flap in the entrance blew out, showing the dim, wet gray of the Normandy weather.

The major picked up a telephone and talked for several minutes, occasionally glancing at the POW. Then he hung up and called another number, gave a brief order and nodded to the lieutenant.

In spite of himself, the German's mouth twitched as the lieutenant walked over to him. "Colonel Evans happens to be in this area now," he said. "He'll see you in a few minutes."

Before the prisoner was led out, the sergeant tied a blindfold around his eyes. He and the sergeant slushed out through the mud to a jeep somewhere beside the tent. They drove for about ten minutes over the water-soaked roads and finally slid to a stop.

When the blindfold was removed, the German found himself in a tent much like the one he had just left. Behind a table in the center of the office sat a colonel wearing AAF insignia. Spread out before him were several maps covered with swirling lines and arrows and small numbers written in between the swirls.

"Thank you, Sergeant," said the colonel, returning the salute. "I'll call for you when we are finished." The sergeant went over to the stove in the corner of the tent.

"Here, take this chair," the colonel said, pulling up a folding chair beside his desk. "I'm Colonel Evans. I believe you wanted to see me?"

"You are the weather officer responsible for the invasion forecast?" the German asked, still standing.

"I'm the chief AAF weather officer attached to Allied Headquarters. It was my men who drew up the weather maps responsible for the invasion predictions. From that information the Allied Chiefs of Staff decided on the invasion date."

The German officer looked silently for a moment into the colonel's face. His voice was low as he spoke. "I am Major Klausener, chief meteorologist for the German Coastal Defense Command. It was because of my predictions of solid, impenetrable weather that German vigilance was relaxed. I failed to forecast the temporary break in the storm area that made your landings possible."

"I see," said Colonel Evans.

"I have heard much of the American luck, Colonel," he said. "I think that the change in the weather was pure luck. Did you not have merely—a hunch—that the weather would clear slightly on June sixth? You could not have known."

Colonel Evans smiled. One hand dropped to a chart on the table. "We knew," he said.

The German stared coldly at the colonel's eyes. "I don't believe you."



ENGLAND

60
40
60
60
.. JUNE 6, 1944

NORMANDY

FRANCE

The colonel still smiled and remained silent.

"I don't believe you," repeated the Nazi officer, raising his voice. "Like yourself, I am a scientist. I can read a weather map as well as you or any officer on your staff.

"And I know from those maps that the Normandy coast was to have been a low barometric pressure area for at least two weeks following June 3." He moved closer to the table and pointed to the center of a series of uneven concentric circles drawn over the map of the coast.

"The *low* of that storm center has reached here now. My charts, too, told me it was coming. A solid front of atmospheric disturbance moving eastward from Canada, gathering force as it came swirling toward the continent, across the British Isles, over the Channel, and then the Coast."

"Precisely," said the colonel, tracing an isobar across the map with his thumb.

"But my charts showed no rise in pressure. From our information the weather would have been entirely too dangerous for any landings in that period. Yet on one day the barometer unexpectedly rose. On that day your troops were landed."

The German raised his eyes and looked straight over the colonel's head. "I was so sure of my information that I advised the German command that if your armies had not landed before June third, there would be no landings for at least two weeks following that time."

Colonel Evans offered him a cigarette and he took it. His hands were unsteady as he shielded the match.

"Because of my prediction, the German Coastal Defense Command relaxed their vigilance. Many of the officers were given the first leave they had had in months. Others went on maneuvers away from their defense posts. We were so sure you could not come for those two weeks."

"But there was enough of a break to let us through on June sixth," Colonel Evans said.

"American luck," the German insisted, scrutinizing the colonel's face as if to find the answer there.

"American science," Colonel Evans replied.

"How did you know?"

(Continued on page 37)

The German sat down. Defeat had drawn heavy lines on his face. Only for his failure these men might have been his prisoners.



YOUR CHILD is their TARGET

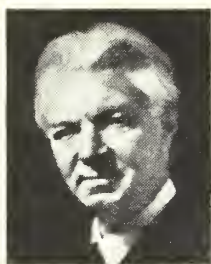
How a small but well organized minority is attempting to manipulate our public schools to condition our children for what they call "a new social order."

Do you remember the newsreel pictures of the Hitler youth, German boys and girls goose-stepping along the streets of Berlin and other German cities "siege heiling" their Führer? Do you recall the parades of the regimented children of Russia, the thousands of young communists massed in Red Square in Moscow? Have you seen the Chinese youths saluting Stalin's banners fluttering from the walls and gates of their ancient cities? And the German boys and girls today "siege heiling" their new Führer in communist East Berlin? Have you ever asked yourself how did all those children get that way?

Indoctrination did it. The forced feeding of ideas and attitudes their state-controlled teachers spooned out to them was what did it. Just as their body muscles were hardened by rigid drills, so were their developing minds put through artfully devised mental calisthenics to produce the kind of youth the state wanted. Just as the stiff, unnatural goose-step could be only so many inches long, so was each mental step measured to destroy individualism and produce unquestioning robots.

In totalitarian countries this perversion of education can be effected openly. But any such overt attempt in the United States to herd our children into state-controlled kindergartens and schools, removing them forcibly from parental control and from the good influences of home and church, would meet with violent opposition.

This doesn't mean that we can relax on that old-fashioned cliché that "it can't happen here." But to accomplish the same results with our children that dictator-ruled countries have, the meth-



Dr. William H. Kilpatrick



Dr. Goodwin Watson



Dr. Harold Rugg



Dr. Jesse H. Newlon

THE TEACHERS COLLEGE "BRAIN TRUST"

By IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

ods for America would have to be subtle and undercover, disguised and publicized as thrilling new experiments to "benefit the child and the community, to prepare today's child to be tomorrow's citizen."

And that is precisely what has been happening in this country for almost thirty years now. There has been a subtle, dangerous movement inside our educational system, slow and tentative at first, picking up speed as it accumulated strength and power, especially in the past fifteen years. The movement has been more than an adaptation to changing times of teaching trends and methods, as its proponents have openly asserted. It has been a deliberate, calculated action by a small but powerful group of educators not only to change the character of American education radically, but to capture the "whole child," usurp parental authority and so nullify moral and spiritual influences.

These authoritarians in education have sought to subvert teachers and in some cases they have succeeded; but, by and large, the majority of teachers have kept their integrity and sense of high responsibility to their calling. That is not to say that they have always been immune from the influence of the planners. Mostly, the teachers have been powerless to prevent the spread of what its inventors call "progressive education," and its opponents describe as "the swing to the left in education." Such distinguished educators as Dr. Milo H. McDonald, former New York City high school principal, and Canon Bernard Iddings Bell, consultant on education and religion at the University of Chicago, have been among the articulate representatives of those teachers who oppose the poison in the progressive education program which has already seriously damaged and weakened the American educational system and



In a totalitarian country, perversion of education can be done openly. In the United States the methods have to be more subtle.



Willard E. Goslin was ousted from his Pasadena job when the citizens by a vote of 22,210 to 10,032 defeated a tax proposal which would have been necessary to finance further Goslinisms.

cheated a whole generation of our youth of many of the essentials in a proper training for life.

Dr. McDonald launched his American Education Association in 1938 to emphasize the need of restoring worthy standards to the public school system in his own city. In 1939 George E. Sokolsky in a series of magazine articles inveighed against the books and teachings of such men as Professors Harold

Rugg, George S. Counts, William H. Kilpatrick and others in the group calling themselves the "frontier thinkers," all followers of the reformer-educator Dr. John Dewey, of Teachers College, Columbia University, the father of American progressive education.

Before he came to Teachers College Dr. Dewey was connected briefly with the University of Chicago, where his original ideas, later to become the key-stone of progressive education, were tried out in the University's High School with singular lack of success. His concepts of freedom of expression resulted in retrogression and in bad discipline. Dr. Dewey didn't stay long at Chicago and although he may have been discouraged by his brief experience there he was not beaten. At Teachers College he continuously preached his idea of effecting social reforms through the schools, and he built up a body of followers, of whom those mentioned above exerted the most powerful influence on teachers, teaching and textbooks.

So strong was the influence exerted by Dewey on his little band that in 1912 the students on the Columbia campus had a saying which they tossed around with "modern" abandon: "There is no God but Dewey, and Kilpatrick is his prophet."

In 1940 and 1941 the American Legion printed the findings of a small

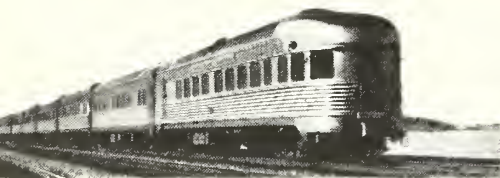
group of parent-citizens headed by Col. Augustin G. Rudd, and conducted its own investigation into anti-American material in public school textbooks. Considerable success attended these efforts, especially in ridding the schools of the worst of the subversive textbooks, and in awakening many educators and laymen to the danger.

But the leaders of the radical new educational movement had no intention of retreating from their long-term program. The movement continued along two parallel lines of deeper political infiltration and weakening of traditional methods on one side and, on the other, of an artful public relations campaign to win powerful friends for their theories. A third road was marked off for the movement's possible future use through a continuous, organized attack on all critics, dissenters and questioners. That road was opened recently.

Generally speaking, then, the course of the radical educators toward their aims and objectives was smooth enough after their first serious set-back—the discontinuance by many schools of the use of Dr. Rugg's books "The Rugg Social Science Series." It might almost be said that the victory won by their perceptive early critics had put these self-styled "frontier thinkers" on guard; and while sporadic and isolated criticisms continued to be made against

(Continued on page 54)

How to Travel without a Car



Pullman? No, plane. This is a berth in a DC-6 Skysleeper.



These grill-dining cars, with deep carpeting, are part of the new equipment of the New York Central.

If you haven't made a trip by train, plane or bus recently, you'll find it much more enjoyable today.

By **SAM G. WINGFIELD**

AMERICA is a nation on wheels. We are the greatest travelers on earth, but the wheels we move on are usually those of the old family car. When it is necessary to use some other means of locomotion many of us are completely flabbergasted. We have only the vaguest ideas as to accommodations and costs, schedules and connections.

If you have any doubt about this, stand near a ticket window at any railroad station, bus depot or airline terminal and listen to the vague and puzzling questions thrown at the clerk. The ignorance of fundamentals about commercial travel is especially true among our young servicemen. They've grown up in an era when the automobile has provided unlimited freedom to get about. Now when they try to go somewhere on furloughs they are baffled by

the complexity of modern transportation.

It's not really complicated. The improvement in the service that the carriers have made in recent years is another of the phenomena of American business. You can have a pleasant trip without fuss or bother by paying a little attention to details. Bankers have a saying, "before you invest, investigate" and that applies to travel as well as stocks. With passenger fares soaring, most any trip represents an investment so it's a good idea to understand what makes the wheels go 'round.

So draw up a chair and let us show you how easy travel can be. Nothing is impossible. You can even travel without money—if your credit is good.



Pittsburgh—Cleveland—Toledo—Detroit—Chicago (Via Pittsburgh & Lake Erie-Erie Railroads)

Table No. 58		25 Daily	85 Daily	23 Daily	87 Daily
P. & L. E. R. R.		AM	PM	PM	AM
Lv Pittsburgh.....(E.T.)	8 00	12 30	6 00	12 40	
Lv Coraopolis.....	8 13	12 44	6 14		
Lv Alliquippa.....	8 22	12 54	6 24		
Lv Beaver (Rochester).....	8 30	1 02	6 32		
Lv Beaver Falls (N. Brighton).....	8 35	1 08	6 37	11 13	
Lv Ellwood City (Note).....	8 20	1 07	6 36		
Lv Wampum.....	8 50	1 23	6 52		
Lv New Castle (Wash. St.) (Note).....	8 43	1 18	6 45		
Ar Youngstown.....	9 23	2 00	7 30	2 00	
Erie R. R.		625	635	623	687
Lv Youngstown.....	9 28	2 10	7 35	2 10	
Lv Niles.....	9 58	2 22	7 45		
Lv Warren.....	9 45	2 34	7 58	2 32	
Ar Cleveland (Un. Term.).....	10 40	3 40	8 55	3 35	
N. Y. C. SYSTEM		35	73	9	287
Lv Cleveland (Un. Term.).....	11 35	4 00	10 35	3 55	
Ar Elyria (Oberlin).....	12 15	4 37	11 23		
Ar Sandusky.....	12 50	5 12	12 05	5 50	
Ar Toledo.....	1 50	6 12	1 05		
Lv Toledo.....	312	306	314	304	
Lv Detroit.....	2 40	6 30	3 20	6 15	
Ar Detroit.....	4 00	8 00	5 10	7 45	
		35	73	9	
Lv Toledo.....	2 00	6 17	1 35		
Ar Elkhart.....(C.T.)	3 00	7 22	2 55		
Ar South Bend.....	3 25	7 47	3 40		
Ar La Porte.....	3 50	8 12	4 05		
Ar Gary.....	4 30	8 42	4 50		
Ar Englewood.....	5 05	9 15	5 41		
Ar Chicago (La Salle St. Sta.).....	5 20	9 30	5 55		

E.T.—Eastern Standard Time. C.T.—Central Standard Time.

A Stops on signal to discharge passengers from Toledo and beyond.

1 Stops only to discharge passengers.

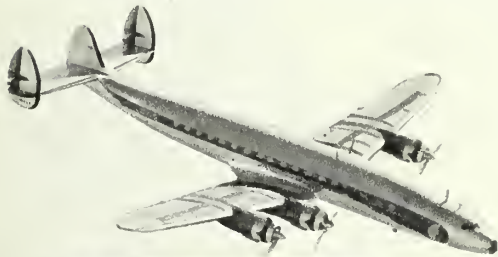
" Stops on signal to receive passengers for Toledo and beyond.

Note—Bus service between Wampum and Ellwood City; also between New Castle and New Castle (Wash. St.)

Travel hint: Learn to read a timetable, including the footnotes, and ask questions if you have any doubts.

Some carriers will arrange a loan. Go ahead and take the trip, then pay them back monthly as you do for a television set. They give you a credit card which takes care of everything, and bill you once a month. Do you want to hire an automobile? One will be awaiting your arrival at airport or station. Drive it where you choose and keep it as long as you wish. When you are ready to get back on the train or plane, drive the car back to the terminal, turn it in, pay \$6.00 a day plus six cents a mile, or charge it on your credit card.

If time is money you can be whizzed



The interstate bus can take you right to the center of the big attractions.



Coach service in planes gives you fast, safe service in luxurious airliners. The only difference is that certain frills are missing.



One of the extras found in regular plane service is free meal service. Also, the seating arrangement gives you more room.

across the continent in a four-engine plane—breakfast in New York, dinner in Los Angeles—at a cost of something under one hundred dollars plus tax. Or if you have more time than money, you can roll along over hill and dale in a thirty-thousand-dollar streamlined bus, past the front yards of America, at a cost of far less than you can drive yourself.

Should you wish to send Junior, age eight, or your Aunt, age eighty, on a trip unescorted, it can be arranged through the Travelers Aid Society, and no charge is made for this service.

For the small sum of a quarter you can get a \$5,000 insurance policy on the trip you are about to make, and if you have a round trip ticket it also insures you when returning.

Last year the railroads operated

27,748 passenger-carrying cars. Their aggregate seating capacity was approximately 1,492,700, or more than the entire population of the state of Nebraska. These cars run day and night, so do your own figuring if you want to know the number of passengers carried annually.

Like the old grey mare, the old iron horse too has changed—for the better. Streamlined and diesel-powered now, it glides along like some swift-moving mammoth, eating up miles at seventy or eighty per hour and hauling behind it a hotel on wheels.

You can get aboard this hotel with one of two kinds of tickets, one good only on coaches, and the Pullman ticket. The difference is slight—3.375 cents a mile in a coach and 4.5 cents in a Pullman.

Coach travel has undergone a revo-

lution. Gone are those Civil War torture-chamber day coaches. Everything is new including the name. It's the overnight coach, a new wrinkle in low-cost travel. These are spacious cars with seats which recline to several restful positions. Tastefully decorated in pastel colors, they have wide picture windows, air conditioning, fluorescent lighting, plenty of luggage space, and large powder rooms.

Many rail lines operate trains made up entirely of overnight coaches, lounge cars and diners and list them in the time tables as Reserved Seat trains. Seats are numbered and reserved as they are in a Pullman. Porters are there to help with the luggage, and usually a passenger representative—who does for you what a Stewardess does

(Continued on page 50)

Leonard Giles, employed by the Lincoln Electric Co. for twenty-five years, built this home with bonuses he saved.



THESE WORKERS SHARE THE WEALTH

Last year 276 American companies shared their profits with 400,000 employees. Is this the answer to our labor problems?

By B. J. McQUAID

MORE THAN half of all American factory workers think that hard work will never bring them any special recognition or reward in industry.

They complain that as far as most employers are concerned, they are only robots — less valuable to industry than the machines they operate.

Many employers, on the other hand, say their factory workers have no real interest in the companies they work for. They insist that employees are out to get as much money as they can for as

little work as possible on any given day.

And, more and more, they say, the ultimate goal of American labor and its unions is a domestic form of socialism.

Talk to any labor group or any management organization, and sooner or later you will hear those sentiments expressed. Any group or organization, that is, where profit-sharing isn't preached and practiced.

Suspicion and misunderstanding between employers and employees have been the basis of industrial strife through the years. All sorts of ideas

have been advanced to do away with these differences, and to establish more peaceful labor relations. Most have blown sky high. Profit-sharing is the liveliest and most promising of the others.

Back of it is the thought that workers given a definite financial interest in the profits earned by their firms will be happier, more efficient, and more loyal. Because they are, their employers will also profit more.

There's nothing new in that idea. It dates back in this country to 1794, when Albert Gallatin — the nation's fourth Secretary of the Treasury — shared the



George A. Hormel & Co. has had a profit-sharing plan for years. Here foreman Delbert Skinner passes out checks to Bonnie Olson, Mrs. Melvin Ehmke, Ruth Rauen.



Once a year at all Procter & Gamble plant communities the P&G "family" meets for a Dividend Day celebration. These thousands turned out at Cincinnati, Ohio.



At the Manchester, N. H., Union-Leader, Albert Vondette shows John Klop an efficiency chart. Looking on are Gordon Sampson, Ray Mahoney and Hjalmar Peterson.

profits of a small factory with his employees.

Profit-sharing did not take hold in those founding days of the nation, but 75 years later, 1869, the idea popped up again in Brewster & Co., a New York carriage builder. Again, it was no go. Brewster dropped the plan in 1871. But others had watched with interest the "Golden Rule" experiment, and new plans began appearing. In 1882, the Pillsbury Flour Mills, in Minneapolis, started its long, successful profit-sharing program. Four years later, Procter & Gamble set up a slightly different plan.

At the turn of the century, 23 employers were plugging along with profit-sharing programs. Just before World War I, there were 60 known plans. The war, with its high profits, boomed profit-sharing; when profits dwindled after the war, many of the new plans died. Only a rugged few survived the depression years.

World War II set off a new flurry of interest in profit-sharing. As before, it was a period of high profits and — another factor favoring the establishment of new plans — also a period of sharply rising taxes.

Unlike the experience in World War I, the spurt in profit-sharing has continued in the postwar period. The semi-war in Korea has accelerated it. Now, significant new gains are being chalked up, month by month.

One measuring-stick of profit-sharing's recent gains in popularity is the fact that two leading presidential candidates, Taft and Stassen, warmly endorse the idea. Mr. Stassen, in announcing his candidacy for the Republican nomination, made the promotion of profit-sharing a virtual "plank" in his personal platform. Mr. Taft, as principal speaker at a national convention of Profit-Sharers, was almost equally fulsome in his praise. He went to the heart of the plan's philosophy when he noted that: "It teaches the workingman not to think of himself as a class apart, but rather as an integral part of industry, with a personal interest in its prosperity."

The Council of Profit-Sharing Industries — a nonprofit organization dedicated to the spread of profit-sharing throughout industry — is a barometer of the rising interest in new plans. The Council announced a marked increase in member firms in 1951, to a high of 276 companies with 400,000 employees. Members covered a wide cross-section of industry, and ranged from a neighborhood garage with 15 employees to Sears, Roebuck & Co., with 100,000. They had in effect modifications of ten basic profit-sharing plans, all having a single fundamental idea: that workers should receive a fixed rate of pay — not less than the standard for their industry and area — plus a predetermined share of the profits on their work.

The Council, headed by a New Hampshire newspaper publisher, William Loeb,

(Continued on page 60)



1.



2.



3.

DO YOU KNOW



7.



8.



10.



11.



4.



5.



6.

What's wrong with these *SNAPSHOTS*?

If you can spot the mistakes that spoil these photographs you are probably well beyond the novice stage.



9.

Space is provided under each picture for you to tell what you think is wrong with it. Turn to page 37 to check your answers.

PHOTOS BY ANGELA CALOMIRIS



12.



13.

EVERY YEAR thousands of miles of film are spoiled by the mistakes illustrated here. These are not all the errors but they are among the most common.

Picture-taking has been so simplified because of improved cameras and film that anyone can take satisfactory pictures, and with just a little extra care anyone can take excellent ones. Film, for example, has been tremendously improved. It is not only more sensitive to light, so that you can get pictures that used to be difficult or impossible, but it brings out the color values better. Also, because of the latitude of modern film, you can overexpose or underexpose your pictures and still come up with satisfactory results. This doesn't mean you should be careless, but if you make a slight mistake in exposure it won't matter too much.

What you have to watch out for are such things as are shown here. After a while, you'll get so that it will be difficult to make mistakes. Angela Calomiris, who took these substandard photographs, insists that it was a much harder assignment than a regular professional assignment.

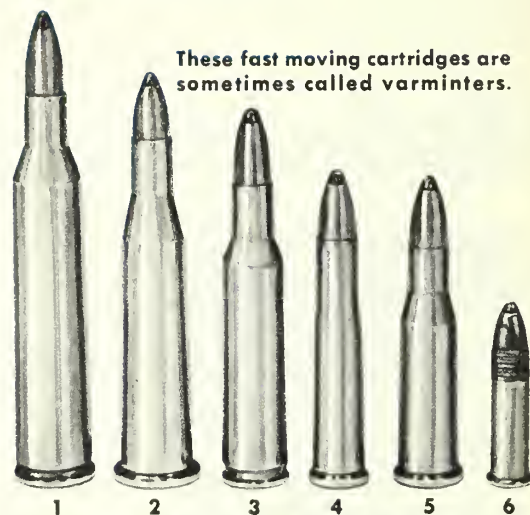
VARMINT HUNTING...THE PRECISION SPORT

The fun in varmint hunting is to try to make impossible shots. And when you've made them you try to make shots that are even more impossible.



By WILLIAM CORSON

The ultimate in varmint hunting is this outfit fired by Clarence Theriault. The rifle is a Remington 722 firing a .222. The scope is a 15-power Lyman Super Targetspot.



These fast moving cartridges are sometimes called varminters.

Slightly reduced, they are (1) 22 Swift, (2) 219 Zipper, (3) 222 Remington, (4) 22 Hornet, (5) 218 Bee, (6) 22 long rifle. The last-named doesn't pack the punch of the others, but it kills pests.

IT'S NO state secret that foreigners regard many American activities with dislike, distrust, or blank amazement. That last attitude is the one they apply—in spades!—to our peculiar sport of varmint shooting. They say it doesn't make sense . . . and just possibly they have a point . . . !

There's no way on earth to tell who the varminting addicts are—around town, that is. They include dentists and lawyers, miners and machinists, farmers and philosophers, and frequently their women and able-bodied kids. They look normal most of the year—but then comes varmint season.

It begins sort of tentatively about the time the snows are forgotten, and the Great Plains, the alpine meadows of the Rockies, and the rolling hills of Virginia are busting out with a rash of wildflowers. It doesn't hit full steam, though, until after the hay fields are mowed in July. Thereafter it rolls on with a steady

din of musketry until the fall frosts clamp down.

All this time, you find sunburned Americans creeping up and down the land, toting an amazing variety of shooting irons. You see them stalking up gullies, hiding behind bushes, falling down rock slides, and getting their chests wet by lying down to shoot prone in dew-wet fields. They'll drive hundreds of miles for a few exhausting days in the field, and then moan because they can't find time to do it again later in the season. Obviously a very serious business.

But, the objective of all this fuss and fury? Well, practically no Asiatic or African, and darned few Europeans, would believe the truth. Which is—

They are out after completely useless game.

It sounds idiotic, doesn't it? They don't want to eat the varmint or skin it or do anything whatever but shoot it. The fact that ranchers and farmers

benefit greatly by its removal is sheerly incidental.

What? You've got a gent in the balcony who doesn't know what a varmint is? Ooops!

The word, suh, is a good old United States variant of *vermin*. A much nicer word, too, according to the Old Hunter who said, "Sure, I know the real word is *vermin*, but don't say it—it makes me itch!"

In Dan'l Boone's day, a varmint was any pesky and noxious critter up to a bear. Nowadays it applies almost exclusively to such "small beer" as crows, ravens, magpies, woodchucks, ground squirrels, wheat squirrels, Cooper's and sharp-shin hawks, gophers, rats, jack-rabbits, prairie dogs, and—in diluted form—to slightly heftier prey such as bobcats and coyotes. Every last one, you'll note, a bane to farmers and/or a



This is how a 'chuck looks to the hunter through a scope. Below are other targets.



Bobcat



Crow



Raccoon



Squirrel



Coyote

destroyer of birds and desirable small game.

Don't make the mistake, however, of going out after this useless game without a license. Every state requires that you have a hunting license regardless of the size or value of the quarry.

Out in California, they probably hunt more ground squirrels than anything else — smallish, dun-colored and unattractive cousins of the handsome non-varmint tree-squirrel. Farmer hate them for their ardent vegetarian appetites and for breaking the legs of livestock in the mount-mouthed burrows with which they honeycomb flats and hillsides.

Prairie dogs — slightly larger rodents but with similar bad habits — are the main targets in Oklahoma and its extensive neighborhood. Jackrabbits are just all over the semi-desert west, the year around.

Then there is always the crow family. That piratical, bird-killing, egg-eating, garden-robbing gang is so nearly ever-present that there are probably exploratory colonies on Mars. Even with snow scattered around in mid-winter, they furnish good shooting on fields and fenceposts as far north as New England.

On a country-wide basis, however, the landslide favorite is unquestionably

the royal rodent, his furry excellency, Mr. Woodchuck. A shifty character, he also passes under the names of *Marmota Monax*, ground hog, chuck, rock chuck, whistler, marmot, and whistle-pig. He does everything nasty to the farmer that the ground squirrel does, but double. Or triple.

A roundish fellow, light or dark brown or reddish, the chuck weighs from 4 to 14 pounds come hunting season, depending on age and diet. And he lives in a simply incredible number of places.

For generations, the chuck hunters of New England have found him burrowed into shady river banks or in rocky meadows, or under stone fences. He hangs out on the grassy slopes of Maryland farms, and up the Susquehanna Valley, and seems to like the mountains stringing clear down into Georgia. The Great Lakes farm country, including Ontario, Canada, has him by the million.

Further west, he thinks the limestone cliffs of South Dakota are wonderful. In Colorado, Idaho, and eastern Oregon, he rooms in the rimrock, or crawls through the loose talus slopes. In Utah, home is the myriad blowholes of an-

(Continued on page 44)



A lot of varmint hunting is done with a .22. This is a scope-mounted Mossberg.



A rabies epidemic in northeastern Pennsylvania recently started a varmint hunt with a purpose. This is Paul Failor of Mt. Pocono with a raccoon and a fox.

Legion Rod and Gun Club

By JACK DENTON SCOTT



IF YOU HAVE AN INTERESTING IDEA OR SUGGESTION OUR OUTDOORS EDITOR CAN USE ON THIS PAGE, HE'LL PAY OFF WITH HUNTING AND FISHING ACCESSORIES.

A growing problem to the man who likes the outdoors is the increasing number of signs posting fishing waters and likely hunting areas. Briefly they tell you to *keep off*; the water or the land is posted by such-and-such a sportsman's organization, is heavily patrolled and the trespasser will be fined.

On the surface this may seem normal. It isn't. Of the more than 50,000,000 hunters and fishermen in this country the great majority can only find a few days each season to enjoy their favorite sport. It takes a big hunk of joy out of the game to spend most of your time searching for a non-posted place in which to hunt or fish. We wonder if the sportsmen's clubs who are responsible for this posting realize that in some areas hundreds of acres are blocked off by their posters and those of farmers and landowners who won't permit hunting or fishing on their property. Last week I drove along a road in Connecticut and clocked 15 miles of stream (good trout stream) which was posted by this restrictive combination.

It is the privilege of every property owner to post his property if he so desires. The sportsmen-club-control is something else. It seems an unsportsmanlike and unfriendly manner of operating. This is an opinion. *What do you think?*



Speaking of shooting and such:

Ever since Marlin offered its 336 Sporting Carbine and 336-A Rifle chambered for the heavy .35 caliber Rem. cartridge about two years ago, public demand for these have more than kept pace with production. To satisfy demand for lever actions in .35 caliber Rem. Marlin will chamber its 336 Regular carbine and 336-A DeLuxe Rifle for this heavy cartridge beginning this year.

Marlin is adding a new clip magazine auto-loader designated as the 89-C, priced currently at five dollars less than its companion piece, the tubular fed 88-C. The 89-C shoots all forms of .22 caliber Long Rifle ammunition, regular or high velocity loads, waxed or greased. Each 89-C comes packed with two 5-shot clip magazines as standard equipment.

A deluxe version of the 88-C auto-loader is also scheduled for 1952 production. It

is to be equipped with a new, simple, strong receiver peep sight, swivels for attaching leather sling strap, and checkered at both the grip and forearm.



Be more careful of the kind of ammunition you buy and where you buy it. There are reports that both hand guns and rifles are turning up damaged because of inferior hand-loaded ammunition being sold in many parts of the country. Aside from the fact that such ammunition can wound or kill the user, don't forget that the guarantee of a firearm is voided by use of it. Play safe — buy only brand-name ammunition in the original containers from dealers you know.



Public Safety Post No. 449, St. Paul, Minn., initiated a sports program for kids that other Posts might well emulate. Last year they started teaching the city's youth correct fishing methods. Cooperating with the Post were sportsmen's associations, businessmen and officials of the State Conservation Department. The fishing school is held five days a week at Lake Phalen, which is within the city limits, and is well stocked with bass, crappies, sunfish and northern. Thousands of youngsters, 40 percent of them girls, have participated.

Hope you haven't waited until now to decide you need practice with the fly or bait casting rod. That seems to be the trouble with most of us. We sit around all winter waiting for opening day and dream about the big ones we'll snag onto, but we don't do anything to improve our technique. The backyard is the place to polish up, not the trout stream. Develop that backyard backhand and you'll put more fish in the creel. Take an old bucket and try dropping your plug in it. You'll be surprised how this will sharpen your eye and increase your accuracy. The same with

the fly rod. You can learn much and improve your casting grace and skill very quickly. It helps to have an expert beside you dishing out advice.

Although many of you will beef that the hunting season is over and why talk about it, an idea that will be of use to the thousands of you who plink at small game with a .22 rifle during the summer months, was sent along by Robert D. Osmondson, N. Pacific Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

"From a drug or cigar store," he writes, "obtain a plain leather tobacco pouch with a zipper opening. Take this to a shoemaker and have a sturdy pair of belt loops sewn on the reverse side, so that it can be worn on a belt.

"The pouch will hold three boxes of .22 long rifles, and is almost completely dust and waterproof. Its virtue is that it permits reloading without fumbling around in your pockets."

And don't throw away those woodchucks you shoot this month. Those cagey creatures are worth more than mere targets for your .22, Hornet or Swift. Skin 'em, remove the hard white kernels from under the forearms, cut the animal into pieces, soak in vinegar or red wine and peppercorns overnight. Remove, drain and either roast or fry and you'll have a meal that will make your taste buds dance for days.



George Sweeney, National Director, American Legion Marksmanship Program reports that this activity continues to increase in popularity. With more than 2,300 senior and junior Rifle Clubs within Posts of The American Legion thousands of our shooters will be interested in the National Pistol and Small Bore Rifle Championships, August 15-24, Jacksonville, Florida, and the Big Bore Championships, August 27, through September 3, Fort Benning, Georgia. Address inquiries to George Sweeney, 1598 Olympian Circle, S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

IF YOU HAVE PROBLEMS OR QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE OUTDOORS: hunting, fishing, dogs, etc., don't hesitate to send them on to THE OUTDOOR EDITOR, AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE. We will do our best to help. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply.

Review of Legion Programs and Work Made By Session of National Executive Committee

The entire field of Legion activities, so far as controlled by the national organization, was reviewed and strengthened at a three-day meeting of the National Executive Committee held at the National Headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, on May 5-7. National Commander Donald R. Wilson presided over the sessions, which heard reports from the major National Standing Committees.

The sessions were streamlined to fit the business character of the annual spring meeting of the Legion governing and control body. Guest speakers were limited to less than a half dozen and in each instance the address conformed to subjects under discussion. Brigadier General D. John Markey, Baltimore, Maryland, spoke on the work of the American Battle Monuments Commission and presented an official invitation to the Legion to participate next September in the dedicatory ceremonies at the shrine erected to the memory of the dead of both World Wars in Suresnes Cemetery, near Paris. Willard Hunter and two associates spoke on the work of Moral Rearmament, and Dinu Aliman, representative of the International Federation of Free Journalists, spoke of his experiences behind the Iron Curtain, contrasted with American individual freedoms. Mr. Aliman was featured in an article in this magazine in its October, 1951, number, "I Knew America Would Be Different," by Leland Stowe.

Protests Cut in VA Budget

Concern for the welfare of sick, disabled and hospitalized veterans was a major consideration, and the National Executive Committee minced no words in demanding that crippling cuts in the VA budget be restored in a sum sufficient to maintain the standard of service set through the years. In pending legislation, H. R. 7072, the VA budget was cut \$86,000,000 under the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget, which in turn had lopped off \$63,654,432 from the VA estimate of its needs for next year.

If permitted to stand the result will be: Reduction of 8,500 VA employees; closing at least 21 hospitals, including 4 neuropsychiatric and 5 tubercular; discontinuance of admissions even in emergency cases to certain hospitals for a period of months; slowing of admissions to tubercular and general medical hospitals; increase in the large waiting list of patients; transfer of many hospitalized vets to areas remote from their homes; home-town medical care for service-connected cases curtailed; closing of 175 VA offices, including some Regional Offices.

The tragic effect of the reduced funds,

it was pointed out time and again, would result in a general breakdown of the service. It was also called a breach of faith with our increasing number of disabled who are being returned from the Korean battle areas and resultant break in morale of the fighting forces.

National Commander Donald R. Wilson was instructed to use every resource at his command to secure the restoration of at least the funds recommended by the Bureau of the Budget.

Other resolutions called for an amendment to the War Claims Act to include compensation for sub-normal rations from the time of escape until return to allied military control. Personnel in this category are excluded from the benefits of the Act, and can only be paid for the time they were actually in an enemy prison camp. The use of funds derived from the sale of American Legion and American Legion Auxiliary poppy sales was enlarged to include hospitalized servicemen now returning home for discharge and who need further treatment in service hospitals. Delays in furnishing hospitalization and out-patient treatment to Korean veterans at VA facilities while awaiting adjudication of claims was deplored. It was recommended that immediate steps be taken to provide the necessary care for these veterans.

Air Force Pilot "Sit Down"

The report of the National Security Commission, presented by Chairman Bruce P. Henderson, Ohio, drew fire,

1953 LEGION CONVENTION TO GO TO ST. LOUIS, MO.

Planning well ahead in order to give the host city time to prepare for a great gathering, the National Executive Committee at its meeting at Indianapolis on May 6 selected St. Louis, Missouri, as the site for the 35th annual National Convention in 1953. The dates selected are August 31-September 3. So next year Legionnaires can revive the old song "Meet Me in St. Louie, Louie."

St. Louis is the "Cradle of The American Legion," for it was at that place that the organization meeting was held on May 8-10, 1919, following the initial meeting in Paris in March. St. Louis was also host to the 17th annual National Convention of the Legion in September, 1935. Selection of the Missouri City was made on recommendation of the National Convention Commission, through Chairman Frank E. Brigham, Florida, after a survey of the cities offering invitations.

particularly in reference to the recently developed "sit down" situation in flying personnel of the Air Force. From the floor came strong criticism of the handling of Reservists and other members of the Armed Forces called back into service, and a vigorously worded demand for a complete investigation of the matter and particularly the underlying causes of the refusal to fly by qualified flying personnel. National Commander Wilson had already set under way such an investigation through the National Security Commission which, when completed, will reveal the stark facts of this unhappy and disturbing situation.

Other resolutions asked for an expansion of the Merchant Marine Academy and the State Maritime Colleges to provide officers for our merchant marine; called for observance of the single catalog system in buying for the Armed Forces to eliminate duplication and waste; urged speeding up of military aircraft production; demanded further investigation of trade with Iron Curtain countries; recommended free mailing privileges for all members of the Armed Forces; reiterated demand that conscientious objectors be assigned to non-combatant duties to the end that there would be equality of service, and asked for the proper steps to be taken to stop immediately the rationing of ammunition to our troops in Korea. It was suggested that new ammunition be manufactured and stockpiled for future possible "incidents."

U. N. Covenant Stirs Warning

A "warning signal" on too quick an acceptance by this country of the United Nations Covenant on Human Rights was hoisted in the lengthy report presented by Past National Commander Ray Murphy, Chairman of the Special Sub-Committee on the Covenant of Human Rights. The report reviewed completely the history of the United Nations with respect to this subject, the treaties underlying it, and referred to Legion endorsement and support of the UN from its inception. The warning signal given by Chairman Murphy and his associates pointed to treaties which could be construed to "diminish the rights of citizens as guaranteed under the Constitution."

Foreign Policy Reaffirmed

The National Executive Committee adopted a resolution authorizing co-operation with the American Bar Association in calling for amendments to the Constitution to limit the effect of treaties and Government contracts and pacts to the end that no such treaties shall be construed to adversely affect or diminish the rights of any citizen of the United States guaranteed under our Constitution.

The policy of The American Legion with respect to the foreign policy of the

United States was reaffirmed in a report presented by Chairman Rogers Kelley, Texas. This report called for endorsement and approval of the Schumann Plan for control of the resources of West Germany; amicable settlement of differences between the Arab States and Israel; commended Japanese Government for its recent peace treaty with Nationalist China; demanded that the Korean war be brought to a speedy and successful conclusion; urged defense of Formosa; protested sale and shipment of munitions to enemy countries; called for vigorous pursuit of Point 4 and Mutual Aid programs in Latin-American countries of the Western Hemisphere; noted administrative change and improvement of quality of Voice of America; and asked that our country follow a course of reasoned moderation in granting foreign aid, economic and military.

Following the report of the National Americanism Commission, presented by Chairman James F. Daniel, Jr., South Carolina, a series of resolutions were adopted designed to strengthen the Americanism program. Among these were endorsement of the Greenwood Plan, which originated at Greenwood, South Carolina, to enlist the active support of American citizens in the battle against communism; urged local Posts to take an active interest in the spiritual welfare of members of Boy Scout Troops under their sponsorship; endorsed petition of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor to the Post Office Department for issuance of a special stamp commemorating the 62nd annual meeting of the organization; asked that deportation proceedings against Josefina Guerrero, a Philippine heroine of WW2, be deferred until she has completed treatment for leprosy at the Carville, Louisiana, leprosarium.

Another resolution, introduced by Puerto Rico Committeeman Vincente Reyes Fitzpatrick asked early consideration by Congress of the Constitution adopted by the Puerto Rican people, and which is now pending in the Congress.

GI Bill for Korean Vets

In the report of the National Economic Commission, Chairman Lawrence J. Fenelon, Illinois, a request was made for the extension of the readjustment allowance benefits to Korean veterans at the rate of \$25 weekly for a maximum of 26 weeks payable within a 2-year period of date of discharge. Also asked for the extension of the GI Bill in the matter of employment, and that service personnel who enter after April 28, 1952, (end of war with Japan) serving in the present emergency be given preference in Federal Civil Service. Urged that further steps be taken to acquaint the public with the damaging effect of discrimination against workers over 45; asked that public lands in Tule Lake, California, and New Mexico be opened to homesteading.

In its consideration of the internal affairs of the organization, after hearing a review by Ralph Johnson, Virginia, Chairman of the National Internal Affairs Commission, a resolution was adopted creating the Legion's first permanent National Committee on religious emphasis. The Committee will be composed of the National Chaplain, who will act as Chairman; the immediate Past National Chaplain and three laymen. The resolution also urged the appointment of committees on all levels to promote the "Back to God" movement. Another resolution specifically recommended that a period of at least ten minutes, once a month, be given by Posts to programs prepared by the Chaplain.

Auxiliary and 40 & 8

Affiliated organization were represented at the meeting by Mrs. E. A. Campbell, Louisiana, National President of the American Legion Auxiliary, who brought the greetings of the organization over which she presides, and a warming note of progress in both membership and program accomplishment. Mrs. Campbell also brought substantial aid to the Legion — at the conclusion of her address she presented two checks to National Commander Wilson, one for \$30,000 earmarked for use in the Legion's rehabilitation program, and one for \$10,000 for the child welfare work.

When George B. Boland, Nebraska, Chef de Chemin de Fer, Forty and Eight, came to the platform to present the greetings of his organization he had a message of accomplishment and of aid to the Legion in enrolling 1952 memberships. He also brought substantial financial aid — he presented a check for \$50,000 for the support of the child welfare program, and in so doing he announced that to date the Forty and Eight had contributed more than \$717,000 to the child welfare work.

Final report of the meeting was that of William J. Dwyer, New York, Chairman of the National Finance Commission, who said that the estimates made at the budget session last November were being realized, and that with the same prudent management the budget will remain in balance during the year, with the possibility of a surplus.

POSTS URGED TO REPORT ALL CHILD WELFARE WORK

An appeal to all post child welfare officers to send reports of their year's work to their department Child Welfare Chairman has been made by Dr. A. H. Wittmann of Philadelphia, American Legion National Child Welfare Chairman.

Reports submitted by post child welfare officers are tabulated within each Department to show the total money spent for the welfare of children. Department reports are then sent to the National Headquarters in Indianapolis, where a consolidated report for the entire American Legion and its affiliated organizations is prepared for submission to the National Convention.

Last year's report showed American Legion aid and service to children amounting to more than seven and a quarter million dollars. "If every Post Commander will make it his job to make sure that the child welfare work done by the Post is reported this year, we will easily surpass the 1951 record," Dr. Wittmann said.

Post Helps Little League

James J. Shea Post No. 19, Willimantic, Connecticut, gave a lift to the Little League in a long-range program for youngsters of its community, when it proffered the use of part of Legion Field for a baseball diamond for that circuit.

LEGIONNAIRES URGED TO WEAR UNIFORM IN PARADE

The well dressed Legionnaire will be wearing a Legion uniform when the Big Parade steps off at the 34th annual Legion National Convention in New York City on August 26. The march will be up Fifth Avenue again in the longest and most colorful parade in Legion history — it is expected that the greatest number of uniformed Legionnaires ever assembled will be marching behind their Post and Department banners.

Present plans call for more than 1,000 marching units in line, each unit to have one or more musical organizations to help lift the feet. The parade steps off at 10 A. M. and the triumphal march up Fifth Avenue will continue well into the night.

Wearing the Legion uniform set the former serviceman or woman apart as one who has continued service after demobilization, Legion officials urge that the uniform be worn, insofar as possible, at all purely Legion events.

SEAGRAM POSTS TO GIVE AUTOS AT NEW YORK MEET

Every Legionnaire and Auxiliary will again have a chance to acquire a brand new Ford car absolutely free. There are no strings — the cars will be given at the National Convention in New York, August 24-28, but you do not have to attend to win.

For the 6th consecutive year the Seagram Posts of The American Legion, located in New York City, Chicago and Los Angeles, will give away four Ford Victoria automobiles. The drawing will be held during the New York Convention. As an extra award, the Posts have put up \$1,000 in cash — the Post or Unit of each winner will get \$250 each as a sort of bonus for the membership.

No contest. Only thing necessary is to have a paid-up 1952 membership card in a Legion Post or Auxiliary Unit. Announcement is made in this number, and a coupon is printed on page 39. Fill out and send in, or when you register for the Convention.

Racketeers Working to Defraud Families of Korean Casualties; Alert Posts for Fakers

Some of the cruelest rackets that could be devised in the minds of human vultures are being worked on the families of men killed or missing in the Korean conflict. These frauds, as reported to this Magazine, take various forms in different areas. They range from the ancient enlarged picture racket up or down to using names from the "Missing in Korea" column in this publication on the plea of association with the lost or missing serviceman.

Legion Posts, working with local police officials and the Better Business Bureau, where available, can render a great public service by exposing these fakers when they appear in a neighborhood. No form of fraud could be lower than that practiced by them to take advantage of grief and the love of sons killed in war. No penalty can be too severe, and when caught and fairly convicted it is hoped the courts will not be lenient.

Two instances stand out as typical of the operation of the fraudulent schemes. Mrs. Harold E. Beard, Sr., Hanover, Pennsylvania, had a notice published in the March number of this magazine, asking for word of her son, Harold, listed as missing in Korea. She heard promptly from her son's squad leader, who saw the young man captured and knew that he was living a month later—but she also had a call from a man at Kilgore, Texas, who claimed to have a watch, ring and other personal items belonging to the missing man. He wanted to deliver the property in person, but lacked \$22.50 of having enough to pay his fare from Texas to Hanover.

Mrs. Beard told him she would wire the money, but before doing so asked the Red Cross at Kilgore to investigate. The case seemed suspicious; the Red Cross asked assistance of Chief of Police Whittington. As a result, the man was picked up quickly, but not before he had made similar contact with another family in California (name taken from the same magazine list) in an effort to defraud. Police reported that when picked up the man had a long list of missing men.

Investigation Asked

Mrs. Beard's prompt action in calling for an investigation probably saved a number of families from loss and further grief. Her plan should be followed by any family contacted by a so-called service comrade who asks for money or other assistance.

Another despicable form of the racket is in the revival of the old enlarged picture game. The best instance is reported from Roanoke, Virginia, where two men were placed under arrest after working out a neighboring community—but were not caught until after they had victimized some grief-stricken families.

The salesmen approached the families with the statement that they "had been

selected" by the Government to obtain an enlarged picture of the lost son—one of the very few to receive such a memento. As a memorial, the Government would pay \$1,000 of the cost, the family to make up the rest. In one instance the family agreed to a \$460 difference, and in others as low as \$250. The case was given wide publicity in order to head off other crews which the Roanoke Better Business Bureau believed were working other sections of the State.

In reporting this obvious fraud through Legion channels, Service Officer Leo Normoyle, Roanoke Post No. 3, expressed regret that the whipping post has been abolished in Virginia.

Parents Given Citation

Reversing the usual procedure, the parents of eight Legionnaire brothers, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Scholnick, Brooklyn, New York, were given a citation at the 6th annual ball of Maurice G. Jones Post No. 1332, Brooklyn, on April 25. The eight Legionnaire sons, all veterans of WW2, are Robert, Arnold, Abraham, Karl, Arthur, Harry, Nathan and Sidney, and all are Post members.

Legion Starts Memorial Book Plan to Honor Men Who Died in Korea Fighting Communism

National Commander Donald R. Wilson has announced the launching of The American Legion Memorial Book Plan to honor those Americans who gave their lives fighting communism in Korea. The plan encompasses a great public service in both public education and library assistance, as well as a living memorial to a dead hero.

The Memorial Book Plan will get under way the last week of May, which Commander Wilson has designated as "Memorial Book Week" for special observance. However the plan will be a continuing program of the Legion organization on all levels as long as American boys are forced to sacrifice their lives in the war against communism.

In brief, the plan involves the donation of a book which exposes the evils of communism in one or more of its phases to a library—public or school—in honor of a dead service man. The Legion Post or individual making the donation does so in an effort to combat the same menace on the home front which cost that serviceman his life in Korea. The actual direction of the Memorial Book Plan on all levels will be under the direction of the appropriate committees—the Americanism Committee and the Graves Registration and Memorial Committee.

Books donated under this plan will be

NEW SAFEGUARDS SET UP FOR WAR SOUVENIR GUNS

Four out of every five guns used in crime in this country, it is said, are war souvenirs that were innocently brought home by returning servicemen. Each year a total of more than 5,000 persons are killed or injured with war trophies of all types. But new Armed Forces regulations are designed to reduce this hazard.

The new regulations provide that GIs returning from Korea will be permitted one weapon, pistol or rifle, but no explosives of any type such as grenades, land mines or unexploded ammunition. Tommy-guns and other machine-gun type of weapon are completely banned. All souvenirs must be presented for inspection before the officer or soldier boards ship or plane, and a record is made in triplicate. One such record is sent to the chief law enforcement officer in the home town of the serviceman, providing both civil and military record of the weapon by number, kind and size.

Major General Edwin P. Parker, Army Provost Marshal, will explain the dangers of owning live souvenir war weapons, and explain the new regulations in detail via the NBC-TV program, "Treasury Men in Action," on June 12.

selected by the donors from the list of recommended reading on communism prepared by the Legion's National Americanism Commission. This list will be available to every Post in the form of a reprint from the *Congressional Record*. A memorial bookplate has been prepared by the Americanism and National Emblem Sales Divisions to be placed in each book donated which will show the name of the dead hero and also the name of the donating Post or individual.

The books will be available to all participating Posts, Units and individual members of the Legion and Auxiliary through the National Emblem Sales Division at National Headquarters. The memorial bookplate will be prepared and placed in the book or books noting name of the serviceman in whose honor the book is given, as well as the name of the donor Post, Unit or individual.

No solicitation of funds for this Memorial Book Plan is contemplated or desired. Commander Wilson offers the plan as a memorial in the public service, and confidently expects the full co-operation of Posts in the very worthwhile program. Many Posts have already given such books.

All correspondence, orders and inquiries should be made directly to the Emblem Sales Division, The American Legion, Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Cliff Thompson, Kansas Lad, Winner of Top Scholarship in Legion's Oratorical Contest

One of four survivors of more than 300,000 high school students who entered the Legion's 1952 National High School Oratorical Contest, Cliff Thompson, 17, Fairway, Kansas, won first place and the highest honors in the national finals held at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on April 21. He won the national event with his oration, "Our Constitution: Insurance for Liberty," after a grueling test through his own school competition and State, Regional and Sectional elimination events.

The tall, slender youth, now a senior in Shawnee Mission High School, which serves most of northeast Johnson County, Kansas, was awarded a \$4,000 scholarship in any college or university he wishes to attend. He has not as yet made his choice. Young Thompson, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Thompson of Fairway, a Kansas City, Kansas, suburb, was a contestant in the 1951 contest and fought his way up to the Sectional event, where he lost for a place in the national finals. He was Governor of the Sunflower (Kansas) Legion's Boy State in 1951, and followed up by election as President of the 1951 Boys' Nation at Washington, D. C. He is President of the student body at his high school, President of Hi-Y, an A student and Eagle Scout.

Other Awards

Second place winner in the national finals was Robert Wysong of Roselle Park, New Jersey, who spoke on "Triumph and Tragedy," a parallel between Russian claims and the truths of the U. S. Constitution. He was awarded a \$2,500 scholarship.

Don Wright, Santa Fe, New Mexico, won third place with his oration, "The Constitution: Mine to Defend," which brought him a \$1,000 scholarship. Fourth place went to George G. Russell, Jr., Miami, Oklahoma, who spoke on the subject "Our Constitution: Worth Having, Worth Defending," and took down a \$500 scholarship. There are no losers in the national finals, but awards are made in the order of winning. Each one of the four finalists is assured of a full or partial award to cover the cost of a college education.

The four young finalists, all high school seniors, staged their epic forensic battle in the auditorium of Baton Rouge High School before an audience of some 1,500 students, Legionnaires, State, City and University officials. Their efforts were carefully appraised by a panel of five distinguished Louisiana citizens, and awards were made on stage presence, composition, delivery and other points. The judges composing the panel were John B. Fornet, Chief Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court; Dr. Robert Harris, Professor of Government, Louisiana State University; Rev. Frank C. Tucker, Pastor of Ingleside Methodist

POPPIES ARE FOR MEMORY TO HONOR OUR WAR DEAD

This year on May 24—or on Poppy Day as fixed in some areas—millions of Americans will wear a bright red poppy to honor our war dead, and to aid the disabled veterans. The little red poppy is a symbol of remembrance, and a token that we do not forget.

The contribution made when the poppy is pinned on the lapel serves a double purpose—it is a double aid to the disabled. Poppy-making is a year-round program of the American Legion Auxiliary and in hospitals throughout the country disabled and hospitalized veterans make the little flowers, for which they are paid. The money received for the crepe paper poppies by the Legion Auxiliary and the Legion is pledged wholly for rehabilitation and child welfare purposes. This year somewhere between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 poppies, all made by disabled and hospitalized veterans, will be distributed by the Auxiliary.

On Poppy Day—a day of remembrance—a poppy glowing on every lapel will speak more eloquently than any words in honoring the memory of the men who did not come back from Flanders Field, from Normandy and Okinawa, and from Korea.

Church; Dr. Waldo Braden, Professor of Speech, Louisiana State University, and Miss Alma Belle Womack, teacher of speech at Baton Rouge High School.

Allen B. Willand, Director of the Legion's National Americanism Commission, directed the contest.

WISCONSIN LEGION BUYS HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

The Department of Wisconsin, The American Legion, has purchased a three story building at 812 East State Street, Milwaukee, which will become the Department Headquarters about September 1. Department Commander Kenneth L. Greenquist, Racine, announced that after long negotiations the building had been contracted for at a purchase price of \$100,000.

The building was taken over from the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, which has purchased another building to house its offices. The Legion has been seeking larger quarters for about three years, and since 1950 has been building up a fund earmarked for that purpose out of 15 cents from the dues of each member. Some \$35,000 has accrued to apply immediately on the new home. The Department Auxiliary Headquarters will occupy a part of the building.

J. O'CONNOR ROBERTS, D. C. PAST COMMANDER, DEAD

James O'Connor Roberts, 56, Past Department Commander of the District of Columbia, died in a hospital at Washington on April 17 after an illness of several weeks. He had recently been appointed by President Truman as a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board.

A WW1 veteran, Legionnaire Roberts graduated from Georgetown University Law School in 1922 and for many years was in the legal department of the Veterans Administration, becoming solicitor in 1931. He had been in private practice for some years. Member of National Cathedral Post in Washington, he had been in Legion affairs since the close of WW1, serving his Post in many offices. He commanded the Department in 1934-35, and had also served the District Grand Voiture, 40 and 8, as Grand Chef de Gare. From 1936 to 1938 he was Chairman of the Legion's National Defense Committee, and a member of the Committee until 1948. He is survived by his widow, two sons and six grandchildren.

BOY SCOUTS TO WORK IN "GET OUT VOTE" CAMPAIGN

The national campaign to get out the vote will get a big lift from the efforts of the Boy Scouts of America, including the 4,000 Troops sponsored by Posts of The American Legion. The Scout's part in the campaign is planned to stimulate the adult population to register and vote as one of the responsibilities of good citizenship.

The Scout effort involves two major jobs, both in cooperation with Freedoms Foundation. In connection with registration, the Scouts will distribute a million posters to stores and offices urging eligible persons to register in order to be able to vote. The second job is in connection with the November election—just before election the Scouts will place 30,000,000 Liberty Bell Hangers on the door knobs of homes urging the occupants to go to the polls and vote.

GEORGIA WINS 40 ACRES OF MISSOURI GOOD LAND

Forty acres and a mule still go together down in the deep South. Last year the Department of Georgia won a mule, "Little Nell," from the Department of Missouri in an exciting membership contest. This year, Missouri staked 40 acres against "Little Nell" in an effort to win her back—but failed. On March 31st, end of the contest, Missouri had 62,010 members enrolled, or 72.36 percent of quota, while Georgia had enrolled 47,037, or 84.17 percent of quota. Missouri had more members but Georgia had a higher percentage of assigned quota, and that was the determining factor. Georgia Legionnaires now own forty acres and a mule.

Legion Plans Tour of Europe After New York Convention; To Dedicate Shrine at Suresnes

An American Legion pilgrimage to Europe immediately following the adjournment of the 34th annual National Convention in New York City, August 24-28, was approved by the National Executive Committee at its meeting at Indianapolis on May 6. The resolution approving the plan also appointed the American Express Company as the official travel and transportation agent for the project.

The purpose of the pilgrimage is to attend and participate in the official dedication of the recently completed central memorial shrine to the dead of World Wars I and II, located in the American Military Cemetery at Suresnes, France, a suburb of Paris. According to present plans the dedication will be held on September 13, the anniversary of the birth of General John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Forces in France in the first World War.

Brigadier General D. John Markey, of Baltimore, Maryland, a member of the American Battle Monuments Commission, presented an invitation to the National Executive Committee for Legion participation in the official ceremonies. In his address, General Markey pointed out that the dedication of this central shrine at Suresnes would be the only one in all the 21 American Military Cemeteries in the European theatre that would be given national or international prominence. The other shrines, some under construction, will be dedicated under local auspices with the nearest Legion units participating.

The pilgrimage will be led by National Commander Don Wilson, but all travel arrangements will be made through the American Express Company. Itineraries have been arranged for trips ranging from 18 to 48 days, at a varying price range, and with both air and ship travel available. The five types of tours, covering England, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland and Germany, permit latitude in selection. The cost runs from \$990 for tourist class on the 18-day tour of England, Holland, Belgium and France, to \$1,796, first class, for the 47-day tour which is extended to Switzerland and Italy. But whatever tour is selected, all will converge on Paris and Suresnes for the dedication ceremonies on September 13.

Long Distance Blood Giving

A remarkable blood donor party was sponsored by Scheible-Downing Post No. 542, located on Put-in-Bay Island in Lake Erie on April 1 when 48 of the 450 residents of the island flew to the mainland to give blood. The party, divided into four flights, was met at the Post Clinton, Ohio, airport by members of Post Clinton Post No. 113 and taken to the blood collection centers.

MEMORIAL DAY, 1952

In its inception, and in the first official observance of Memorial Day in 1868, the occasion belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic, then in youthful strength and vigor. But the tender custom of garlanding the graves of the dead on a day set apart completely captured the hearts and minds of the American people. It is now a part of our national heritage. True, veterans of our nation's wars take the lead in observance—thousands of Legion Posts will see to it that the grave of every veteran in their community, no matter what war, will have a flag on Memorial Day.

The Grand Army of the Republic has been almost completely mustered out—only four members survive, and none of these is less than 105 years old. The survivors are: James Albert Hard, 110, Rochester, New York; William A. Magee, Van Nuys, California; Israel Broadsword, Samuels, Idaho, and Albert Woolson, Duluth, Minnesota.

But other generations of veteran defenders of the Republic have come to take the place of the Grand Army—the veterans of the Spanish-American War, of both World Wars, and now the young veterans coming back from Korea.—These veterans accept as a fine American tradition the proper observance of Memorial Day. They accept it not as a day of celebration, but a day of tribute and remembrance.

FATHER'S DAY BROADCAST TO FEATURE "LEGION DADS"

An hour long program starring Pat O'Brien, and dedicated to The American Legion, is scheduled to be broadcast over the entire ABC network on Sunday afternoon, June 15. "Legion Dads," title of the program, appropriately on Father's Day, is designed to honor the greatest organization of fathers in the United States. O'Brien is himself a Legionnaire and the father of four children. The show is sponsored by Dad's Old Fashioned Root Beer. Check your local ABC station for exact time of broadcast.

"CARGOES FOR KOREA" FILM AVAILABLE FOR LEGION USE

"Cargoes for Korea," a 13½-minute black and white film, which includes action shots of combat in Korea and the Inchon evacuation of troops and civilians, has been made available for Legion use through the Public Relations Division at Indianapolis. Produced for the National Federation of American Shipping primarily for television shows, this

film graphically portrays the important role of private American shipping in the Korean conflict. It is recommended by the Legion's National Security Commission.

A number of films have been provided for use by the Legion's Motion Picture Section, and it is available for use by Posts and clubs. A fee of \$1 is charged to cover cost of shipping. Requests for copies should include alternate selection of dates in event the films are all in use. Send all orders to Motion Picture Section, Public Relations Division, The American Legion, Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana.

725,000 KOREAN VETERANS ELIGIBLE TO JOIN LEGION

More than 725,000 potential new members of The American Legion have been discharged from the Armed Forces since June 27, 1950. And more are being discharged at the rate of about 30,000 to 40,000 each month.

This new and fertile membership field comprises the veterans of the Korean conflict. Actual service in Korea is not necessary to make these veterans eligible to Legion membership. This was made clear by James E. Powers, Macon, Georgia, Chairman of the National Membership and Post Activities Committee.

Every veteran honorably discharged from the service since June 27, 1950, whether his service was overseas or exclusively in the United States is eligible for membership in The American Legion. Thousands of these new veterans—many of them having had service in two wars—have joined up. Thousands of others do not know of their eligibility. Chairman Powers urges that men of this new crop of veterans be contacted by Legion officers and Legionnaires immediately after their return to the home community. Many of them need some help in employment, housing and other readjustment problems. And most of them will wait for an invitation to join the Legion.

MARYLAND U. CAMPUS SITE FOR 1952 BOYS' NATION

The Legion's 7th annual Boys' Nation will be held at the University of Maryland campus, College Park, Maryland, July 25-31, inclusive, according to an announcement made by Allen B. Willand, Director of the National Americanism Commission. The campus is near Washington and activities will center around the national capital, as in past years.

Approximately 100 outstanding graduates of 1952 American Legion Boys' States throughout the country will attend.

The Boys' Nation program, an extension of the Boys' State, is designed to teach selected youths the functions and operations of the Federal Government. They will stage mock political conventions, elect a Boy President.

February 21 was a red letter day for Henry H. Houston, 2nd, Post No. 3, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, when the big Legion unit threw an all-out party to honor Joe Walsh and to celebrate his 30 years of continuous service as Post Adjutant. . . . Clarence Kramer, member of the Hazleton (Pennsylvania) Police force, has received the annual citation award of the National Committee for Traffic Safety at Washington, D. C., for outstanding work in organizing school patrol units. Officer Kramer is a Past Commander of Hazleton Post No. 76, organized a Past Commander's Association, and is presently serving as a member of the Post's Executive Board, and member of the Legion County Committee.

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John Bridges Post, Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, sponsored a blood donor day for the Becker County Blood Bank, acting as agent for blood for the Armed Forces. Forty-eight Legionnaires gave 48 pints of blood at the St. Marys Hospital station in a 4-hour period. . . . 209th Veteran Memorial Post No. 1790, Rochester, New York, started in April, 1951, with 30 members. It has already enrolled 223 members for 1952, reports County Commander Donald A. Forsyth. . . . The combined Lake County, Illinois, Legion Posts threw a gala going-away party at Waukegan for the county units of the 44th National Guard Division, called into active service. More than 900 attended the affair. National Commander Donald R. Wilson was the principal speaker.

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The New York group of Paris Post No. 1 has opened headquarters at Ray and Pierre French Restaurant, 42 West 52nd Street, New York City, in preparation for the National Convention to be held August 24-28. Get-togethers held every 4th Monday. Jack E. Specter, 180 Riverside Drive, New York City, is the Special Liaison Officer. . . . George C. Dietrich, Western Vice Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, was presented a gold Life Membership card by Castle Shannon Post No. 490 for his distinguished service. . . . Rev. Richard H. Gurley was similarly honored by Anthony Wayne Post No. 418, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for his 30 years of active service to the Legion and community activities.

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U. S. Postal Employees Post No. 216, Cincinnati, Ohio, presented an American flag to the Cincinnati Defense Blood Center. . . . James H. Teel Post No. 105, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, awarded Life Membership cards to two 30-year members - E. R. Christopher, who was once honored as the outstanding individual Legionnaire, and Charley Leathers, winner of the Post's membership campaign. The Post is going places - with an en-

rollment of nearly 1,400 for 1952 it has doubled its 1951 membership. . . . Bonneville Post No. 56, Idaho Falls, Idaho, made the start of establishing an American library by presenting 7 books exposing communism, recommended by the Legion's Americanism Commission, to the Idaho Falls Public Library. Other books will be added. This is a part of a vigorous Americanism program carried on under direction of Legionnaires Martin Hill, John J. Struckus, and Dr. Paul Crane.

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Columnist George Sokolsky - whose "New Strength for the Legion," February 9, attracted nation-wide attention - was awarded a Good Citizenship Medal by Syracuse (New York) Post No. 41. Presentation was made by Post Commander George W. Cregg and Charles P. Morse, Americanism Committee. . . . When five veteran organizations were dropped from the city free-rent rolls at Worcester, Massachusetts, East Side Post No. 201, came to their rescue with offer of use of their club house for meetings. Posts included two Legion units, Summit Post No. 416 and All Women's Post; others were H. R. Gallant Post, VFW; Fisher-King Post, AMVETS, and Franco-American

OLD TIMER REWARDED FOR DEVOTED LEGION SERVICE



Emery-Johnson Post No. 481, Whiting, Iowa, held a meeting on February 11 to pay honor to one of its own wheel-horses - G. M. (Smoke) Brown - who is a nationally known Legion figure. But few, however, would know him by any name other than "Smoke." He has served the Legion long and well as Post Adjutant and Commander; Post Service Officer (still serving in that job); Monona County Commander; 9th District Commander; Department Commander of Iowa in 1936-37, and Iowa's National Executive Committeeman from 1945 until 1949. In the picture above, Post Commander Jack M. Carlson (right) presents Mr. Legion Brown (left) a Gold Life Membership card in Emery-Johnson Post.

War Veterans. East Side Post owns a 3-story building, with 6 meeting rooms, kitchen and other facilities. Joseph A. Grande is Commander.

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In February of each year, since 1932, Washington Post No. 2, Forest Grove, Oregon, tosses a Business Men's Feed for the business and professional men of the area. It is served in WWI Army style, with good, old slumgullion as the main course. Some 200 turned out for the 1952 event. It is our way of saying "thank you" for fine co-operation, says Commander Ferman W. McAdoo. . . . Arlington (Virginia) Post No. 139 has an unusual combination - Joseph P. Redmond is Post Commander and his wife, Margaret C. Redmond, is Post Adjutant. . . . A new directory listing the names of all Legionnaires and Auxiliaries in Kansas City, Missouri, and Jackson County is in the making, according to James J. McManus, Chairman of the City Central Executive Committee, which represents 43 American Legion Posts.

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Collins-Cassavino Post No. 227, Lyons, New York, held a Field Day to raise money for a new home, which is now under construction. At the conclusion, a Life Membership was presented to Dr. R. S. Simpson, organizer and first Commander, 1919 to 1921. . . . Boonton (New Jersey) Post No. 124 has sponsored Troop 1, Boy Scouts of America, for 30 years. On the 42nd anniversary of Scouting, the Post received a framed roster of the Troop, nicely designed and bearing the signatures of the Troop members. . . . Seminole Post No. 111, Tampa, Florida, is building a new home on the site of their old club house, which burned a few months ago. . . . Lowe-McFarlane Post No. 14, Shreveport, Louisiana, honored its "old timers" on March 20 - 137 Legionnaires who have been members of the Post continuously for more than 20 years were special guests.

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Frank M. Ruhl, founder and Chairman of the Veterans Stamp Committee, St. Clair Shores, Michigan, died on March 13th. The Committee work will be continued under Lawrence E. Lewis, Chairman, 3669 Devonshire Road, Detroit 24, Michigan. . . . What one of the 17,400 Legion Posts did: Organizing a "Back to Church" movement, 150 members of Liberty Post No. 430, Springfield, Massachusetts, attended divine service in a body. Other units throughout the country are responding to the National Commander's appeal for a spiritual reawakening of the people in the continuing rededication of faith to God. . . . Rodolfo P. Hernandez, who as a member of Co. G, 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team won the Congressional Medal of Honor by gallantry at Wontong-ni, Korea, in May, 1951, was initiated into Fresno (California) Federal Post No. 509 on March 3. Si Hurst, 14th District Commander, did the honors, assisted by Post Commander Wilford Foster.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

2nd (Indian Head) Division Assn.—31st reunion, San Antonio, Texas, July 24-26; all old members invited. Information from Robert C. Barr, National President, 116 N. 3rd St., Camden 2, N. J.

5th (Red Diamond) Infantry Division—32nd annual reunion, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30-Sept. 1. All details from Frank F. Barth, General Reunion Chairman, 18014 Homewood Ave., Homewood, Ill.

26th (Yankee) Div. Vet. Assn., New York Chapter—Get-together during Legion National Convention, New York, Aug. 26; Woodstock Hotel. Details from Edmund C. Polakowski, Secy., 86-09 57th Rd., Elmhurst, N. Y.

33rd (Yellow Cross) Div. War Vets. Assn., (both WWs)—Annual reunion, Chicago, Ill., June 13-14; Morrison Hotel. Contact George D. Radcliffe, Secy., 508 Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

34th (Red Bull) Infantry Div. Assn.—Annual reunion, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 12-14; Nicolet Hotel. Information from Elliott G. Smith, Publicity Chairman, Minneapolis Armory, Minneapolis 15, Minn.

77th (Statue of Liberty) Division Assn.—Open house for all Legionnaires, as well as old 77th vets, at 77th Div. Club House, 38 E. 39th St., New York City, during Legion National Convention, Aug. 25-28. Info from Charles E. Rist, Secy., at Club House.

80th (Blue Ridge) Infantry Div. Assn.—Reunion, York, Pa., July 31-Aug. 3; Yorktowne Hotel. Details from Luther W. Smith, Chairman, York, Pa., or Harry F. Collette, Res. Secy., 302 Plaza Bldg., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

100th (Century) Infantry Division—5th annual reunion, New York City, Sept. 5-7; Hotel Commodore. For complete details write Albert L. Bisaccia, Secy., Century Assn., Box 86, Hartford 1, Conn.

106th (Golden Lion) Infantry Division Assn.—6th annual reunion, Baltimore, Md., July 25-27. Contact John T. Loveless, Jr., Chairman, 2549 Pickwick Rd., Baltimore 7, Md.

United Mexican Border Veterans—Reunion, Clinton, Iowa, June 6-8; Lafayette Hotel. Contact Henry W. Krippenstapel, 416 S. Armstrong St., Kokomo, Ind.

Battery B, 134th FA, 47th Div., (WW1)—36th annual reunion, Akron, Ohio, June 14. Complete info from L. P. Isenman, Secy., c/o Nu Tread Tire Co., 20 So. Cherry St., Akron, Ohio.

817th Tank Destroyer Bn., (ETO)—7th annual reunion, Harrisburg, Pa., June 7; Hotel Warner. Contact Orville K. Shughart, Chairman, 121 Race St., Sunbury, Pa.

753rd Railway Shop Bn.—3rd annual reunion, Bucyrus, Ohio, June 7-8. Write Charles Seyler, Secy., P. O. Box 185, Bucyrus, Ohio.

308th Field Signal Bn.—34th annual reunion, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 13-15; William Penn Hotel. Reservations and copy of *Bleat* from Tom Walsh, Secy., 611 Weber Ave., Akron, Ohio.

699th AW Signal Co.—2nd annual reunion, Detroit, Mich., June 14-15; new Veterans Memorial Building. Write James J. Kolts, President, 3951 17th St., Detroit 8, Mich.

312th Field Signal Bn., 87th Div.—Reunion, Angleton, Texas, June 7-9. Contact James C. Locke, Secy., 912 S. Elgin Ave., Tulsa, Okla.

527th Engineer (LP) Co.—Reunion, Webster City, Iowa, June 15. All members write E. B. Greiner, 824 High St., Webster City, Ia., or H. M. Knutson, Box 73, Jewell, Ia.

Batteries D and E, 614th CAC, (WW1)—Annual reunion, Cleveland, Ohio, June 21-22; Tudor Arms Hotel. Write D. G. Bollinger, 10907 Church-ill Ave., Cleveland 6, Ohio.

Battery C, 17th FA—1st annual reunion, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 20-22; William Penn Hotel. Info from Frank Fontanesi, 311 Locust St., Jeanette, Pa.

9th Naval District Shore Patrol Assn.—5th annual reunion, Chicago, Ill., June 27-29; Morrison Hotel. Former Shore Patrolmen welcome. Info from Gale Hensch, Secy-Treas., 875 Bisson Ave., Akron 7, Ohio.

Co. I, 164th Infantry—Reunion, Wahpeton, N. Dak., June 28-29. Info from Ira A. Keeney, 79½ Dakota Ave., Wahpeton, N. Dak.

107th MG Bn., 28th Division—Annual reunion, Boalsburg, Pa., July 5. Write R. T. Willard, 417 E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

97th Signal Bn., (WW2)—Reunion, Turkey Run State Park, Ind., July 5. Info and details from Carroll C. Field, Clay City, Ind., or Anthony R. Naujokaitis, 1001 N. 7th, Clinton, Ind.

Co. G, 148th Infantry, 37th Div., (WW2)—Reunion, Ottawa, Ohio, July 4-6. Write Jiggs Comp-ton, Ottawa, Ohio.

5th and 6th Field Signal Bns., (WW1)—Reunion, Leavenworth, Kans., July 4-6; National Hotel. Write Charles G. Bowen, 8420 North Cote Ave., Munster, Indiana.

U. S. Army Ambulance Service Assn., (USAACS)—33rd annual convention, Allentown, Pa., July 10-12; Americus Hotel. Write Roy Dittlerline, Chairman, 256 West Elizabeth Ave., Bethlehem, Pa.

388th Bomb Group "H" Assn.—3rd annual reunion, French Lick, Ind., July 17-19; French Lick

Spring Hotel, Contact Lloyd Long, Secy., 383 Adam, Tonawanda, N. Y.

YR-51—2nd reunion, Columbus, Ohio, July 18-20. Contact Harry Gould, Dresden, Ohio, or Clarence Smith, Dwight, Ill.

324th FA Assn., (WW1)—29th annual reunion, Columbus, Ohio, July 26; Virginia Hotel. Info from L. D. Creviston, Secy., 1741 Merrick Rd., Columbus, Ohio.

Battery C, 324th FA, (WW1)—Annual reunion, Columbus, Ohio, July 26; Virginia Hotel. Write L. D. Creviston, 1741 Merrick Rd., Columbus, Ohio.

47th Ordnance MM Co.—Reunion, New York City, July 26-27; Statler Hotel. Contact Anthony Fiduccia, 9 Corabelle Ave., Lodi, N. J.

305th Medical Bn.—Reunion, York, Pa., Aug. 2, in conjunction with 80th Div. National reunion. Contact J. A. Linder, West Fairview, Pa.

Co. A, 763rd Railway Shop Bn.—Reunion, New York City, Aug. 2-3; Governor Clinton Hotel. Details from Ernest Winberg, 102 John Barry Blvd., Brooklyn 35, N. Y., or Edward Harvey, 22-67 35th St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

Americal Ordnance Assn.—Reunion, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 7-10. Write Joseph J. Mruz, Secy., 573 Nott St., Wethersfield, Conn.

Rich Field (Waco, Texas) WW1 Veterans—Reunion, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 8-9. Contact Wesley B. Rapp, 132 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa., or G. M. Paschall, 221 Colonial Ridge, Moorestown, N. J.

39th Air Engineering Sdtn, 28th Air Service Group—3rd reunion, Columbus, Ohio, August 10. Write Ray Schneider, 3258 Karl Rd., Columbus, Ohio.

62nd Armored FA Bn.—2nd annual reunion, Amarillo, Texas, Aug. 16; VFW Hall. Details from W. T. Hester, 123 W. Monroe, Lovington, N. Mex.

USS Kidd (DD-661)—4th annual reunion, Boston, Mass., Aug. 15-16. Shipmates contact Robert Chase, 52 Mill St., South Hamilton, Mass.

Cos. E and A, 113th Medical Bn., 38th Div.—Reunion, Monticello, Ind., Aug. 16-17. Info and reservations from Gordon R. Lucas, Wolcott, Indiana.

472nd Engineer Maintenance Co., (WW2)—1st reunion, Davenport, Iowa, Aug. 16-17. Details from M. L. Misfeldt, 2238 Grove St., Davenport, Iowa.

LCI Flot. No. 2 (later Flot. No. 18)—Reunion, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 22-24. All officers and men in flotilla in African campaign and invasion of Sicily, Salerno, Anzio and Normandy. Write Ed. W. Wilson, Box 747, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Motor Truck Co. 534—MST 426, (WW1)—Reunion, New York City, Aug. 25, during American Legion National Convention. Contact Peter A. Campbell, 249 E. 43rd St., New York 17, N. Y., for plans and details.

National American Balloon Corps Vets. Assn.—21st annual national reunion New York City, Aug. 23-27; Hotel New Yorker. Non-members of Assn. who were attached to a balloon outfit in (Continued on page 36)

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

MARCH 31, 1952

ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit....	\$ 945,103.33
Receivables	246,696.61
Inventories	516,252.21
Invested Funds	459,482.11
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	\$ 256,397.59
Employees' Retirement	
Trust Fund	1,240,393.13
Real Estate, less depreciation ...	911,863.19
Furniture and Fixtures, less depreciation	305,122.44
Deferred Charges	78,432.47
	<u>\$4,959,743.08</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities	\$ 197,234.02
Funds restricted as to use	135,900.40
Deferred Income	1,384,168.03
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust	\$ 256,397.59
Employees' Retirement	
Trust	1,240,393.13
Net Worth:	
Restricted Capital:	
Reserve Fund	23,464.13
Restricted Fund... ..	17,939.98
Reserve for construction	
Wash. Office	780,294.40
Real Estate	80,000.00
	901,698.51
Unrestricted Capital:	
Excess of Income over Expense	
3 months	843,951.40
	<u>\$4,959,743.08</u>

MISSING IN KOREA

(Restricted to servicemen in the Korean battle area, and to those lost or missing in military action.)

Air Force, serving with ground troops 2nd Div.—The family of *Sgt. John W. (Jack) Graham* desires to hear from anyone who served with him, or knows the circumstances leading to his disappearance—reported missing Dec. 30, 1950, near Chonju. Will appreciate any information. Mrs. Genoa Hammock, 1183 E. Broadway, Apt. 2, Louisville, Ky.

Co. K, 187th RCT—Our son, *Corp. Edmund R. Maury*, listed as missing in vicinity of Hajoyang-ni, North Korea, Nov. 29, 1950, when his patrol was ambushed. Will appreciate any information about him. Mr. and Mrs. Albert V. Maury, 1 Main St., R.D., Upper Lehigh, Pa.

31st Infantry, Heavy Mortar—Will anyone who knew *Cpl. Billy Joe Maxwell*, reported missing in the Chosen Reservoir area. Nov. 30, 1950, please write his mother. Mrs. J. M. Maxwell, Hogansville, Ga.

Co. K, 9th Inf., 2nd Div.—Will men who know anything about *1st Lt. Sherman L. Elwood*, missing since Feb. 12, 1951, at Chonwon, please write his sister. Mrs. Tom Prophet, 218 Holland Bldg., Springfield, Mo.

Co. B, 19th Inf., 24th Div.—Would like to contact anyone who may have information concerning my brother, *Sgt./1c Norman E. (Ollie) Olson*, reported missing near Seoul, Jan. 1, 1951, later unofficially reported captured by Chinese with three companions. Mrs. Orris Johnson, 112 N. Horace Ave., Thief River Falls, Minn.

Co. H, 38th Inf.—Will anyone who knows anything about *Pfc. Ronald R. Grams*, missing in action at Kunu-ri, Nov. 25, 1950, please write to Mrs. Charles W. Grams, 1407 S. Paxon St., Philadelphia 43, Pa.

32nd RCT—Will anyone who knew or knows about, *Sgt. Al Michaelis*, listed as missing in action Dec. 2, 1950, please write his sister. Mrs. R. H. Thorp, 703 Jefferson Ave., Toppensish, Wash.

Co. A, 19th Infantry—Will anyone who knew *Pfc. Gerald A. Winter (Jerry or Coolie)*, missing in action July 16, 1950, in retreat from Kum River, please write his mother. Mrs. Jack Winter, 1317 Walnut St., Berwick, Pa.

Co. L, 23rd Infantry, 2nd Div.—*Cpl. James N. Stryker*, reported missing May 18, 1951, presumably captured. Any information about him would be appreciated by his mother. Mrs. A. G. Stryker, 121 E. Poplar St., West Nanticoke, Pa.

Co. K, 21st Infantry, 24th Div.—Will service comrades who know anything about *Robert W. (Bob) Armstrong*, reported missing July 11, 1950, in Kum River retreat, please write his mother. Mrs. W. T. Armstrong, 1019 Wager St., Columbus 6, Ohio.

Co. A, 38th Infantry—Will anyone who knows anything about *Pfc. Alvin S. Lloyd, Jr.*, reported killed in action Feb. 12, 1951, please write his mother. Mrs. Alvin S. Lloyd, Sr., 903 4th Ave., Altoona, Pa.

Co. K, 24th Infantry, 2nd Div.—*Cpl. James S. Armentrout*, reported missing in action May 18, 1951, near Hangey, N. Korea. Will anyone who knows anything about him please write his mother. Mrs. Ethel Armentrout, Whitmer, W. Va.

Co. M, 38th Infantry—Will anyone who knows anything about *Pfc. Robert C. Snodgrass*, reported missing Feb. 12, 1951, please write his parents. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Snodgrass, 1757 Bentley Ave., Los Angeles 25, Cal.

Co. C, 17th Infantry—*Cpl. Paul L. Daniels*, reported missing Jan. 7, 1951. Parents will greatly appreciate word from his service comrades about him, and if known, what happened to him. Mr. and Mrs. Earl Daniels, West Van-leur, Ky.

Co. C, 23rd Infantry, 2nd Div.—Will welcome any word about my husband, *M/Sgt. Joseph Sysak*, reported missing Sept. 1, 1950, and believed captured. Please write. Mrs. Joseph Sysak, Denham Springs, La.

Co. C, 38th Infantry, 2nd Div.—*Pfc. Walter C. Fort*, presumably captured May 18, 1951, near Mog-gul; name does not appear on published POW list. Parents will appreciate any word about him from service comrades. Also, will parents of 1st Lt. Wm. C. Watson, Cpl. Chas. C. White, Sgt. B. B. Lauter, and Pfc. John S. Evans, men of same squad whose names have been published as POWs, please write; hope to get some information about Walter through their sons. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fort, 1841 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Co. K, 9th Infantry, 2nd Div.—Am anxious to hear from anyone who knows about my husband, *Pvt. Percy E. Williams*, reported missing Feb. 12, 1951, at Chonwon-ri, South Korea. Please write. Mrs. Percy E. Williams, P. O. Box 651, Coatesville, Pa.

Hqrs. Battery, 63rd FA Bn., 24th Div.—Information wanted about our son, *Pfc. Harry Z. Carnes*, reported missing July 14, 1950; believed to have been with General Dean, listed as missing at the same time. Please write. Mr. and Mrs. James Carnes, 2225 Myrtle St., Detroit 8, Mich.

CHURCH, SCHOOL, LODGE, ALL IN LEGION BUILDING

By Ethel Clarke

Where else would a Catholic priest say Mass on Sunday morning in the same hall where a Masonic Lodge holds its regular meetings, while at the same time a Christian Science Sunday School is in session on the floor below? Where else but in America, and in an American Legion building.

That's only part of the service rendered its community, through its "Temple of Democracy," by Lake Tahoe Post No. 795, Tahoe Valley, California. It also serves as a high school and for all sorts of social affairs and community activities—all this is carried on by a Post of 55 members in their own \$100,000 Post home and community center.

Prior to September, 1951, high school students from the community, in the junior and senior classes, attended school at Placerville, 60 miles away over Echo Summit, a 7,800-foot range of the High Sierras. Last September the Legion Post leased the auditorium (seating capacity of 700) to the County School Board and it was converted into a large, light and airy class room for the three lower high school classes. A senior class will be added at the beginning of the next school year. Dressing room offstage serve as offices and store-rooms. The principal, Laurence Pool, is a member of the Post.

Church services and the Masonic Lodge meetings are held in the Post meeting hall upstairs; the American Legion Auxiliary holds meetings in the lounge downstairs. The bar has been converted into a Home Economics room, and the large stage serves as a basketball court.

Square dances, club and organization meetings are also held in the Legion hall, and high school dances are held every Friday night in the lounge, which has an enormous rock fireplace.

This "Temple of Democracy," where is strikingly demonstrated one of the most cherished American ideals, is the creation of Lake Tahoe Legionnaires. A portion of the land on which the building stands was given by Stella Johnson, a long-time Lake Tahoe resident. Lumber and much of the equipment was given by lumbermen and by Harvey West, Sr., a life member. Labor and construction was for the greater part provided by members of the Post, headed by another life member, Jack Lawson, who was the first Commander.

Post Grants Scholarships

Each year Medford (Massachusetts) Post No. 45 awards four scholarships to worthy students who are residents of Medford, or to sons and daughters of members who reside outside the city. Two of the scholarships are \$300 and two are grants of \$150. The funds are provided from the income of a trust fund set up in memory of Past Commander Edward L. Morse and are known as the Edward L. Morse Scholarships.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

291st Infantry, 2nd Bn., 75th Div.—Urgently need to hear from men who served with my late son, *Pfc. Charles K. Colquitt*, in Battle of Bulge or on hike Crepe Spa to Basse Bodeaux in January, 1945. Particularly Sgt. Gunner Aslberg, Co. M; William P. Anderson, Madison, Wis., and his company commander. Please write; statements needed to obtain pension. Mrs. Flora Colquitt, 518 17th St., Talladega, Fla.

378th Air Force Sqdrn., Houlton, Me.—Will anyone who remembers me at Base Headquarters, Houlton, and of my eye and back trouble, please write. W. R. Gattis, c/o Jackson Hill Funeral Home, Newnan, Ga.

167th Inf. Hdqrs. Det., Camp Blanding, Fla., and 57th Air Base Sqdrn., Craig Field, Selma, Ala.—Will anyone who remembers me with 167th, November, 1940, to June, 1941, and with 57th to July, 1942, please write. Claim pending; statements needed. Stephen R. Wedgworth, 160 Glenn Ave., Mobile, Ala.

VMSB 241, Marine Air Group 24—Need to locate Charles Popa, Columbus, O.; Albert Barragante, Cleveland, O., and Charles C. Tolley, West Virginia; claim pending. Donald H. Ammon, 2019 E. 25th St., Muncie, Ind.

USS ABSD 6 (Advance Base Sectional Dry Dock)—Urgently need to locate Ph. Mate Charles Kendal Dorion who put six stitches in a head wound inflicted on me aboard ship in 1945. Statement needed to establish claim. Matthew J. Happonie, 63 Dallesio Ct., South Boston, Mass.

Base Hospital 107, Fort Snelling, Minn. (WW1)—Need to locate men who remember me being taken from above hospital, September, 1918, to General Hospital 29 and treated for pneumonia. Also, want to hear from men transferred from Columbus, O., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., August, 1918, who were nearly suffocated by smoke in a tunnel. Claim pending. William Wallace Irwin, RD 1, Cherry Tree, Pa.

Co. C, 1259th Engineers, Combat Bn., Camp White, Oregon—Urgently need to locate driver of truck, name unknown but believed to be Provencher, probably of Conn., from which I fell in March, 1946. Statement of accident needed to complete claim. Thaddeus J. Kobrenski, 71 Basswood St., Lawrence, Mass.

Battery B, 79th CA, (AA)—Maneuvers, Cape Cod, Mass., Summer, 1942—Will anyone who remembers me in service, particularly maneuvers mentioned above, please write. Statements needed. John Kovach, Box 26, East Millsboro, Pa.

General Hospital, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (WW1)—Need to locate nurse named Sha or Shea (home state New York) in hospital December, 1918; also Capt. White and Lt. Miller. Statements needed. Write C. F. Smoldt, Foreston, Minn.

118th General Hospital, Johns Hopkins Unit, Sydney, Australia—Need to locate Capt. John Billings, M.C.; also Capt. John Fitzpatrick, Bushnell General Hosp., Utah. Also would like to hear from vets discharged with pleurisy given as reason for medical discharge. Write Terence James Dempsey, Ward D1, VA Hospital, Castle Point, N. Y.

USS Susquehanna, (WW1)—Information wanted about service of William Milton Reed aboard this ship. Enlisted Dallas, Texas, 1917. Info needed to establish widow's claim for pension. Write Ronald C. Dixon, Service Officer, Norwalk Post No. 359, The American Legion, Norwalk, Cal.

Service Co., 63rd Infantry, 6th Division—Need

to locate Capt. Smith, CO; Capt. Hornton, Walter Wisniewsky, Harry Mendenhall, and Ralph Leon, this outfit, 1943. Statements wanted; claim pending. Grant A. Sipe, Gage, Okla.

65th General Hospital—Need to locate following medical officers who treated me: Major Opie N. Smith; Major Douglas J. Axelson; Capt. Glynn Newman, and Capt. Ralph Arnold. Claim pending. John Mathew Ryan, 86 Hamilton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

Camp Pike, Ark., (WW1)—Want to locate St. Louis, Mo., dentists who served at this camp; trying to locate records. Write Wilbur Jones, 1005 White St., Canton, Mo.

323rd Infantry MG Co., 81st Div.—Will anyone who remembers me, please write, especially Kallen, Lloyd Swanson, John Butler, Merritt F. Woods, Fred Parsons. Need statements to complete claim. Tom Corvan, 406 42nd St., Union City, N. J.

USS Seneca and Onondaga, Coast Guard, (WW1)—Claim pending and need statements from shipmates on Coast Guard Cutter *Seneca*, May to Sept., 1918, and *Onondaga*, Sept., 1917, to March, 1918. Please write, William Jeff Morris, Pilgrim State Hospital, West Brentwood, L. I., N. Y.

Co. B, 86th Hv. Tank Bn., Fort Knox, Ky.—Need to contact Capt. R. F. Francis, CO; 1st Sgt. E. Crespin, Pvt. Wood, J. Staab, M. Klein, W. Karr, R. Held, H. Fisher, D. Dumperth, L. Carnes, L. Greenwood and others who remember me as being able-bodied during basic training. Arnold L. Dilley, Marlinton, W. Va.

Advance Ampt Training Base, Mostaganem, Algeria—Will anyone who served with *Floyd Miles Minson*, MM2/c at above station, particularly Micky Wallrath, Townsend, Mize, Wally, or Butler, transportation section, please contact George W. Wright, Jr., County Service Officer, 348 First National Bank Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Co. A, 63rd Infantry Training Bn., Camp Fannin, Texas—Present address of Capt. Harvey, CO between August and December, 1944, wanted in connection with claim of *Allan D. Auman*. Write R. N. Arvidson, Adjutant, Jos. A. Gates Post No. 78, The American Legion, Kenyon, Minn.

66th Mess Squadron, Camp Lowrey, 1942-43—Will anyone who knows present address of Chris Robert Davis or Chris Robert Bargetolis, please write. Statement needed. W. E. Bates, 1010 S. Macomb, El Reno, Okla.

Naval Hospital, Hampton Road, Va., (WW1)—Need to hear from any medical officer or veteran who remembers me being at above hospital March to June, 1918, under treatment for malaria and an ear condition. Write Dennis C. Sawyer, 130 Olympia Ave., Centredale, R. I.

USS YP 422 Survivors—Will shipmates please write; statements needed for VA claim for back injury suffered at Caledonia. Andrew J. Pivaroff, 6426 So. Danby Ave., Whittier, Cal.

Co. F, 358th Infantry, 90th Div., (WW1)—Will anyone who remembers me in this outfit please write. Statements needed for claim. Edward Singhlin, Follett, Texas.

Co. G, 3rd Infantry—Need to locate service comrades WW1, particularly men who went on hike from Eagle Pass to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in July, 1918. Write Samuel Bourgeois, Sr., 905 North Avenue L, Crowley, La.

Station Hospital, AAFAC, Orlando, Fla.—Urgently need to locate men at this station during 1943-45. Statements needed for claim. H. F. Craig, 2404 West 10th, Pine Bluff, Ark.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

(Continued from page 35)

WW1 send names and addresses to J. Wilbur Haynes, National Personnel Officer, 4007 Farnam St., Omaha 3, Neb.

1st Special Service Force Assn.—6th annual reunion, Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 15-17; Dyckman Hotel. Information from Eugene V. McCormick, Secy-Treas., 1320 Union St., Lafayette, Indiana.

94th Signal Bn.—5th annual reunion, Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 29-Sept. 1; Hotel Onondaga. Info from Hank Kalette, Reunion Chairman, 1147 Westmoreland Ave., Syracuse, N. Y., or V. E. B. Fuller, Secy., 1085-A Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

489th Ambulance Co.—3rd annual reunion, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 30-Sept. 1. Contact A. B. Brough, 2451 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia 33, Pa.

554th Motor Ambulance Co.—Reunion, Grinnell, Iowa. Labor Day week-end. Information from Leonard Woods, 718 Broad St., Grinnell, Iowa.

33rd Naval Construction Bn.—Reunion, Providence, R. I., Sept. 19-21; Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel. Contact Vincent J. Herchen, President, 44 Enfield St., Pawtucket, R. I.

21st Engineers Light Railway Society, (WW1) 31st annual reunion, Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 26-27; Hotel Van Orman. Info from J. H. Brooks, Secy., 2410 S. Harrison St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

751st Tank Bn.—4th annual reunion, Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 26-28; Hotel Hollenden. Contact James E. Spickler, Chairman, 3410 West 44th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Co. H, 142nd Infantry, 36th Div.—2nd annual reunion, Childress, Texas, Oct. 4-5. Write Harry I. Boothe, Box 365, Childicothe, Texas, or Captain Craig, Childress, Texas.

"I PLEDGE TO VOTE" PINS READY FOR LEGION UNITS

Metallie lapel pins bearing the Legion emblem on the reverse part of the tab and the legend "I Pledge to Vote" on the front have been prepared for quantity distribution to Legion units through the Emblem Sales Division. Samples of the attractive pin have been sent to all Department Headquarters for distribution to Posts.

By means of consolidating all orders through National Headquarters a favorable price has been obtained. Posts or other units may purchase on the basis of \$4 per 1,000, prepaid. Purchases must be in multiples of 1,000. Send orders direct to National Emblem Sales Division, The American Legion, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana.

"We proved to our satisfaction, and finally after much deliberation, to the satisfaction of the Allied High Commands that in the 48 hours of June sixth and seventh the weather would lift sufficiently for the landings. June sixth was the date decided on."

"Prove to me how you knew," the German begged. "As a scientist I can never rest until I find the answer. That is why I asked to be brought here."

"Very well, I'll tell you."

Major Klausener sat down on the chair and moved it closer to the colonel's desk.

"Almost a year ago," he began, "AAF meteorologists were given a research assignment on weather that was to be more intensive, more thorough than anything meteorologists had ever before attempted. From libraries, weather bureaus, museums, from every possible source, we gathered together maps showing weather conditions of the northern coast of France for the past forty years."

"Forty years!" the German officer exclaimed.

"Back to 1900, some of them. For months our weather experts studied these maps with the weather charted on them. Many of the maps were German ones, too, Major. In fact, German maps were of great value to us up through about 1938 when you ceased publishing them for public use."

Major Klausener nodded.

"Our meteorologists classified the information on every one of the thousands of maps studied and catalogued it in much the same way our FBI files information on criminals. All the data was recorded on IBM cards. Here is

one of them."

Colonel Evans went to a file case back of his desk and brought out one of the cards with the holes punched in a pattern across it. Major Klausener examined it closely.

"A machine can translate these holes back into print and can also compare cards with each other. This also saves pulling out each map every time we want to refer to it."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

DO YOU HAVE A FRIEND

who ought to have a subscription to the Legion Magazine? If you send \$1.50 together with his name and address to—

The American Legion Magazine
Circulation Department
700 North Pennsylvania
Indianapolis 6, Indiana

it will bring him a year's subscription.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Did you not use maps, too?"

"Oh yes, many hundreds. Actually we have a stack 10 or 12 feet high. These cards were a sort of ready reference file."

"Amazing," said Major Klausener. "Please continue."

"From the knowledge of our experts applied to these weather charts of forty years, combined with reports from our northern Atlantic weather stations where most of the weather for this area originates, we decided that June was the most opportune time to launch the invasion. The exact date, as you know, was narrowed down from several alternates to June 6."

The German lit another cigarette. "Perhaps," he said, "if the Reich also still had weather outposts in that re-

gion—Greenland, Spitzbergen, Iceland—we, too, could have known, or at least been prepared."

"Possibly," agreed Colonel Evans. "Yet many of our own Allied commanders did not easily agree to accept the forecast."

Still watching the smoke of his cigarette as it curled from his hand, the German major continued: "Another unfortunate circumstance was that we had counted on your coming at high tide. Obviously an obstacle on a beach is less of an obstacle when it is plainly exposed." He flicked the ashes from the cigarette.

"Such circumstances, Major, lose—and win—wars."

Major Klausener gave a scarcely perceptible shrug to his shoulders.

"Have I proved to you that we Americans can be pretty thoroughly scientific, too?" Colonel Evans asked, his eyes crinkling at the edges.

"You have proved to me a great deal," he said. "You have accomplished the greatest feat of weather forecasting I have ever known. May I offer my congratulations, Colonel, and my deep admiration?"

"Thank you," Colonel Evans smiled.

"There is little doubt now left in my mind as to the outcome of this war. It is a matter of time only."

The two officers stood. As the sergeant crossed the room to take the prisoner back to camp, the German bowed. Before the blindfold was tied on, he raised his hand to his forehead. The gesture was neither German nor American nor was it military. It was the respect of one scientist for another.

THE END

What Was Wrong With The Snapshots

(From pages 24 and 25)

1. The camera was jerked, making everything fuzzy. Easy does it when you press the shutter release.
2. This is what you get when you aim a conventional camera at a tall building and point up. A professional employs a camera with special adjustments to keep buildings plumb.
3. It isn't necessary to have the sun at your back to get good photos, but don't shoot into it or you'll get something like this or worse.
4. Many photographers cast their shadows before them and thereby spoil pictures. That's what happened here, plus the fact that a shadow from the window pane cuts across the dog's nose.
5. Strong light from one side put the far side of the boy's face in shadow.

The dark side should have been brightened with another light or reflector.

6. Too strong a blast from a flashgun, head-on, gave the boy's face a chalky appearance. A better effect could have been obtained if the flashgun had been held a short distance from the camera.
7. Miles of film have gone into snapshots like this, with the subjects staring into the camera lens. Avoid such stiff, uninteresting poses.
8. Some people persist in amputating the heads and feet of the people they photograph. A step backward in this case would have kept this child from becoming a flat-top.
9. The only thing worse than sticking one's thumb in the soup is to let it droop in front of a camera lens.

That's what happened here.

10. Since cameras have finders there is no excuse for tilted pictures like this. Keep 'em level.
11. Out of focus. That is, the boys are. The background is fairly sharp, but who's interested in backgrounds?
12. The camera has a way of distorting feet or anything else when it sees them close-up like this. You might want to get this effect if you've caught a fish, but otherwise it's a good idea to keep your subject on the same plane.
13. That fuzziness in the main character shows that this picture was taken with too slow a shutter speed. The speed was 1/50th of a second; it should have been 1/200th for action like this.

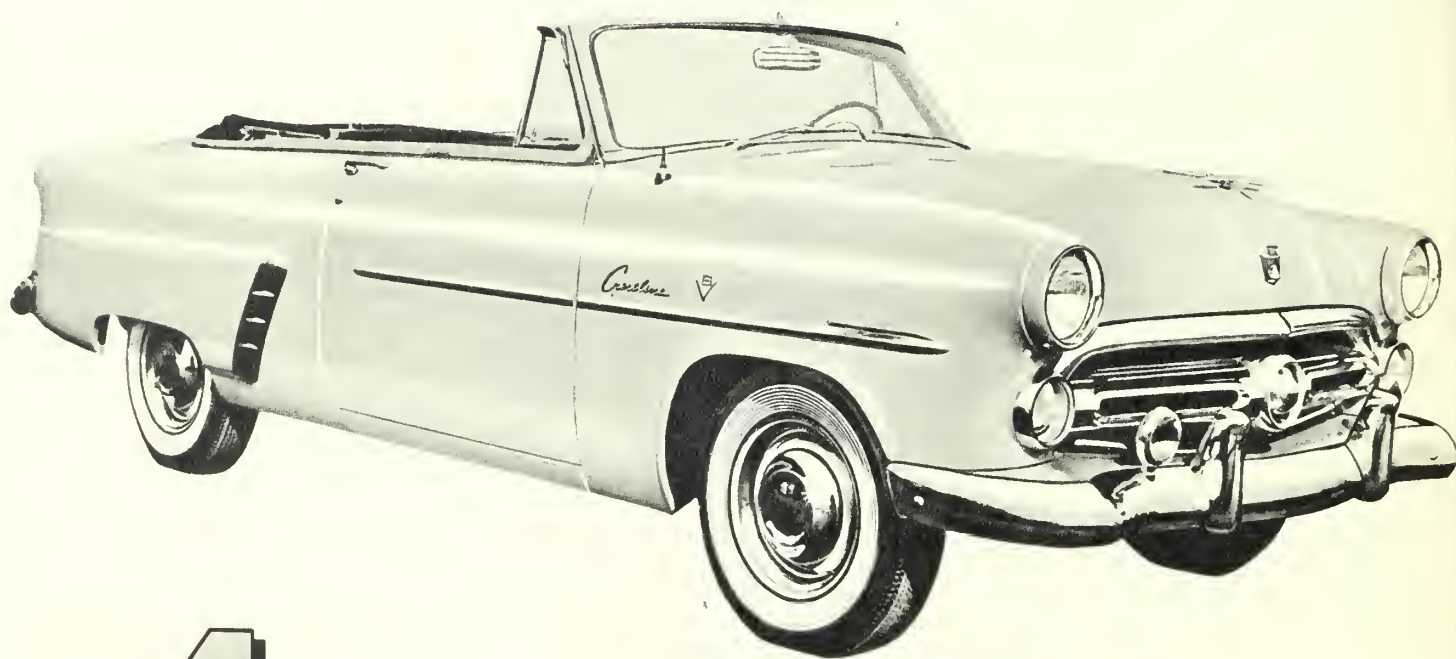
THE END

6TH

ANNUAL

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by the*

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- 1** To enter, just fill out the coupon and send it in. Or mail a post card or letter using the coupon as a guide.
- 2** Your coupon, letter or post card must be signed.
- 3** All entries must be received not later than midnight, August 23, 1952.

You Don't Have to Attend to Win!

FREE AWARD

POSTS

All Legionnaires —All Auxiliary Members Eligible

For the sixth year, the Seagram Posts of the American Legion are giving you the chance to win a brand new Ford convertible. This year, as in years past, the Seagram Posts are donating 4 Fords to The American Legion 1952 National Convention Corporation—to be awarded to 4 lucky Legionnaires or American Legion Auxiliary members.

And, as an extra award—the Seagram Posts once again will present to the Posts or Units of the four winners—a total of \$1,000 in cash (\$250 to each winner's Post or Unit).

So don't delay. Send in your entry right away. After August 28th, YOU may be driving a shining new Ford convertible!

**DRAWINGS TO BE HELD AT
THE NATIONAL CONVENTION
IN NEW YORK, AUG. 25-28**

EXTRA!

**Each Winner's Post or Unit
Gets \$250.00**



THE SEAGRAM POSTS
American Legion
P.O. Box 1890
New York 46, N. Y.

Legion or Auxiliary Membership
Card No. _____

GENTLEMEN: I am a member of _____ POST, AMERICAN
LEGION, or a member of _____ UNIT, AMERICAN
LEGION AUXILIARY, located in (CITY) _____,
(STATE) _____. Please enter my name in the

(please print)
free drawings to be held at the National Convention, in New York,
for the four Ford convertibles donated to the American Legion
1952 National Convention Corporation of New York by the
Seagram Posts.

NAME _____ (please print)

HOME ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

SIGNATURE _____ (please sign here)

The Man Who Saw Paris

(Continued from page 11)

there if you wanted to. There's a radiator there. But you'll be kind of fur from the bathroom."

Lawrence Thompson used to mostly just open up cans in preparing his meals. But now he would go up to the curb hucksters and buy fruit and vegetables from them. He'd pinch each and every one of the items and, what was more surprising for someone who'd always been on the reserved side, he'd haggle with them over the prices. Sometimes he'd wind up paying more than the price first put to him, but he didn't seem to mind. He was doing things the way they did in Paris. He said he wouldn't be caught dead in a supermarket any more.

He bought a lot of wine too. In fact, a bottle of wine under his arm seemed to become as familiar a sight as the beret on his head. He not only drank wine at every meal, including breakfast, brunch and snacks, but he was once even seen putting some wine on the toothpaste on his brush as he got ready to brush his teeth. "Water'll rust you," he said, in a kind of chipper, man-about-town way.

He never bought white bread any more. Just the long rye foreign-looking kind. And he wouldn't cut it with a knife. He'd break it off in hunks. And he seemed to regard the end parts of the bread as choice, a veritable gourmet's delight. Somebody asked him how this could be, since the end parts were always so hard. "I don't know, it just is," he said. "In Paris, everybody likes the end parts best."

Another thing Lawrence Thompson did was to grow a mustache. Not a real out-and-out American one, but the wispy, subtle, continental kind. And it was about this time too that he bought him an easel and some canvas and some

water colors and started painting. This came as quite a surprise since he'd never shown an interest in that sort of thing before and the fact was that his paintings didn't look like anything much. This did not seem to dismay him. He said that was a good sign. It seems that just about everybody in Paris went in for painting, but hardly anybody tried to make things look like they really were. "In Paris," he explained, "nobody wants to be a copy cat."

But any doubt that a real change had come over Lawrence Thompson was removed one day when he went up to Pete Stover, the restaurant man, and said, "Your place is a little stuffy, isn't it?"

Pete seemed a little surprised. "The air conditioning is on," he said.

He looked around his eating place for a moment and then added, "Everyone else seems quite comfortable . . . there have been no complaints."

Lawrence Thompson shrugged and said, "It still seems a little stuffy to me."

Pete said, "I'm sorry you think so. I'll check the air conditioning unit. It seems to be operating all right, though."

Lawrence Thompson said, "It's not so much that. It's the walls."

"The walls? Why, I had them re-decorated just last year."

"I mean the number—the fact that there's four of them."

Pete Stover looked at his patron quite startled now. "How many walls do you prefer?" he asked, half sarcastic, half not knowing what else to say.

Lawrence Thompson shrugged again and said, "It's just that it seems a little confining now." He paused, pursed his lips for a moment and then said, "I'd frankly prefer to eat on the outside."

"On the outside!"

"It wouldn't be much trouble to you.

You'd just put a table out there on the sidewalk in front of your place, that's all. Your tables are easy enough to carry about."

Pete hesitated quite a bit about it, but finally decided to do it. For one thing, Lawrence Thompson had been a steady customer of his. For another, he figured it would be a good advertisement. People would come along the street and they'd see the food being eaten and it would activate up their taste buds and cause them to come into his place.

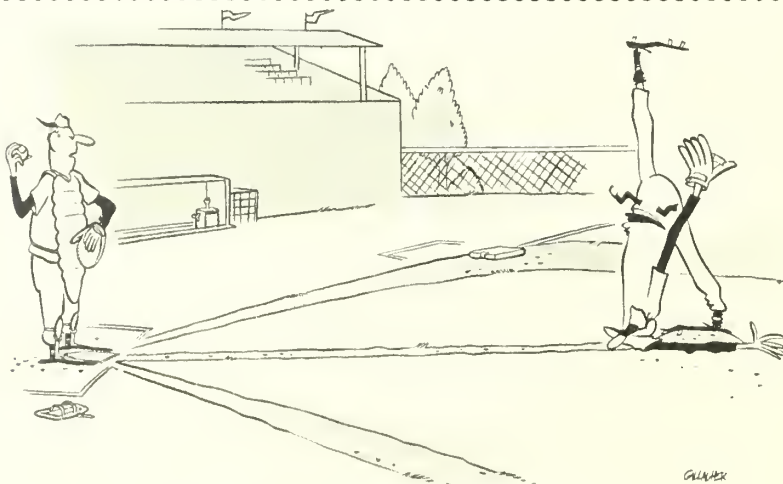
Lawrence Thompson not only wanted to eat on the sidewalk like they do in Paris but he wanted to eat the same kind of fancy things too. Here Pete Stover sort of drew the line. He didn't mind getting up lobsters in all sorts of fancy ways or serving soup with onions and nothing else in it, but he absolutely refused to have snail dishes—either fried, broiled or anything else. He said he wasn't going to have any of his help chasing after snails or doing anything with them if any should be accidentally come across, that eating snails was just naturally too ridiculous to consider and he didn't care if everybody in Paris ate them, including Louis The Hundred And Twentieth or whoever was head of things there now.

But anyway Lawrence Thompson became practically a landmark sitting out there by himself at the table on the sidewalk, the beret on his head and his latest dabbling on canvas leaning against a leg of the table, and, atop the table, the inevitable hard end of rye bread and a bottle of wine. Along with the new waterworks, Lawrence Thompson became one of the first sights of the town that people would proudly point out to strangers.

As time passed, his eyes became even more wistful-like as he talked about Paris. It wasn't only his trip, but more and more how he'd like to go back. He tried to save up enough money to take another trip but it was tough going. First of all, a printer, which is what Lawrence Thompson was, didn't make too much money, and, second of all, it is quite expensive to buy fruit and vegetables from curbstone hucksters all the time, especially if you're apt to get out-haggled by them. And drinking wine all the time comes to something too and canvases and paint, whether you try to put down things as they look or just let the brush swish around as fancy dictates, add up to quite a bit, too.

Lawrence had his day of prominence when an important French general came through town. Of course, he was really just on his way to take in some military maneuvers in some upstate

(Continued on page 43)



"All right, kid, now let me see your fast ball."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Veterans Newsletter

JUNE, 1952

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

PAYMENT OF NSLI DIVIDEND UNDER WAY:

VA started payment of first regular NSLI dividend in mid-April to holders of National Service Life Insurance policies whose contracts were in force under premium-paying conditions for three months or longer between the 1951 and 1952 anniversary dates of their policies. . . . First checks started out in thin stream, but will be stepped up into high gear in May. . . . Estimated that 5,000,000 WW2 vet policyholders will share in the \$200,000,000 dividend, with an average of about \$60 on each \$10,000 insurance. . . . But vets must notify VA on the blank forms sent them if they wish to receive their dividend in cash. . . . This procedure differs from the two previous special dividends.

VA has been sending out blanks to all NSLI policyholders. . . . These blanks must be filled out and returned with request for payment. . . . Otherwise the money will be applied as credit for future delinquencies or to pay off term policies. . . . Payment will be speeded up by decentralization of check-issuing agencies—the accounts will be handled from the District Offices, instead of the Central Office taking the entire load.

Vets who have permitted their insurance to lapse during the year, if eligible to share in the dividend, will be paid by check, with or without formal application.

* * * *

VA DISCONTINUES INSURANCE RECEIPTS:

As forecast in the Vetletter (May, 1952) VA will discontinue sending receipts for insurance premiums becoming due on or after August 1, 1952. . . . This is an economy measure which will save VA funds something more than \$1,000,000 each year. . . . Policyholders must do their own bookkeeping under new system, and should keep cancelled checks or postal money order stubs as evidence of such payments. . . . Other insurance services will be continued as heretofore—but new plan will not entirely eliminate correspondence with vets about premiums. . . . Faulty payments in two major types (1) in an amount insufficient to pay the premium due, and (2) payments submitted after the 31-day grace period, will be handled by letter with information regarding action necessary to keep the policy in force by additional payment or reinstatement.

* * * *

PRESIDENT SIGNS POW PAY BILL:

Most of the 132,000 American WW2 ex-prisoners of war will benefit from Public Law 303, 82nd Congress, signed by President Truman on April 9. . . . This new law grants \$1.50 a day compensation for each day WW2 servicemen

were required to perform uncompensated forced labor, and/or were subjected to inhumane treatment while in enemy captivity. . . . The conditions are broad enough to cover nearly all of the former POWs. . . . This is in addition to the \$1 a day rate previously paid to this group for sub-standard ration allowance while prisoners. . . . Payments will be made from liquidated enemy assets confiscated during WW2, and not from U. S. Treasury funds.

It is estimated that the ex-POWs will split about \$71,000,000. . . . Some 60,000 Filipino vets who served with American forces will divide up approximately \$16,000,000. . . . New law also provides for adjustment of claims of religious organizations in the Philippines for damages, etc. . . . War Claims Commission, which handled the previous payment, will administer the law and pass on the claims. . . . Commission is working overtime to complete regulations, basic forms, etc. . . . When ready, which should be within a few weeks, forms will be mailed out to all ex-POWs and survivors whose claims for the \$1 a day diet allowance were filed and adjudicated by the Commission. . . . Forms will also be available through Legion Service Officers, Red Cross, State veteran agencies. . . . The deadline for filing applications is April 3, 1953.

* * * *

CONGRESS PASSES DIRECT HOME LOAN BILL:

Both Houses of Congress have cleared a bill (H.R. 5893) authorizing \$125,000,000 additional funds for the VA direct home loan program. . . . Funds to become available in \$25,000,000 installments in the next five calendar quarters. . . . This fund, to replace exhausted authorization, is used by VA in areas where it is found that private mortgage financing at the legal rate of 4 percent is not available. . . . New funds, if measure is approved by President Truman, will become available after July 1st in most areas.

* * * *

COMPENSATION INCREASE BILL IN CONFERENCE:

Cost of living increases in compensation, disability and death pensions, (H.R. 4394), have been authorized by both Houses, but with a variance. . . . Bill now goes to a Committee of Conference to iron out the differences. . . . As passed the bill provides a 5 percent increase for those with disabilities from 10 to 49 percent. . . . 15 percent increase for those rated 50 percent or greater disability. . . . Also \$3 per month increase in disability pensions. . . . Point in controversy is that Senate hooked on amendment granting 15 percent increase to veterans of the Civil, Indian and Spanish-American Wars.

INCOME CEILINGS CUT BY SENATE:

Income limitation ceilings of \$1,800 and \$3,000 as contained in H.R. 4387 were reduced by the Senate to \$1,200 and \$2,600. . . . However, Senate did eliminate Government insurance and VA payments as income factors. . . . House bill made no such provisions. . . . This bill also goes to Conference. . . . Legion representatives will continue battle to obtain higher income exemption rate.

* * * *

USE OF PHYSICIANS DIRECTORY RECOMMENDED:

The Physicians Directory published by the American Medical Association will help most vets who need to locate the medical officer who treated them while in service. . . . Use of this Directory will not only save time and trouble for vets and Service Officers, but will eliminate the necessity of using the "Comrades in Distress" column in the magazine, and similar columns in other service publications. . . . This volume was cited by Guy S. Williams, Wisconsin Contact Officer, to the National Rehabilitation Conference at Washington in March, and in making recommendation mentioned two cases from his area taken from the latest "Comrades in Distress". . . . If the name of the medical officer is known, reference to the Directory will furnish the address. . . . The Directory, says Contact Officer Williams, is available in all VA Hospitals and Regional Offices, other hospitals and in many public libraries. . . . Private physicians in local areas can usually direct an inquirer to a copy.

* * * *

BAN AGAINST STATE BONUS PAYMENTS LIFTED:

Obstacle in the way of payment of Oregon and Montana WW2 vet bonus was lifted when official Washington canceled its objection, through the Voluntary Credit Restraint program, to the sale of State bond issues for bonus purposes. . . . This action directly affects the whole bonus payments of Oregon and Montana and eases the situation in West Virginia if and when further funds are needed. . . . When investors refused to buy West Virginia bonds because of the frown of the Voluntary Credit Restraint setup, Governor Okey Patteson organized his own bond sales program through the State banks and private purchasers. . . . One-half of the sum required was raised in two weeks, and some thousands of Mountaineer vets have been paid off. . . . Oregon and Montana will set their bonus payment programs in motion within a few weeks.

Oregon: Eligible vets, residents at time of entry into service, who served between September 16, 1940, and June 30, 1946. . . . Rate, \$10 per month for home service; \$15 per month for overseas up to a maximum of \$600. . . . Deadline, December 1, 1952. . . . Application forms from State Department of Veterans Affairs, State Library Building, Salem, Oregon.

Montana: Residents at time of entry into Armed Forces who served between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945. . . . Rate, \$10 per month for home service; \$15 per month for overseas, up to a maximum of \$675. . . . In addition, \$15 paid for each month spent on flight status in flying service, whether home or overseas. . . . Deadline, December 31, 1952. . . . Application forms from Adjusted Compensation Division, Arsenal Building, P. O. Box 612, Helena, Montana.

West Virginia: Bonus for both WW1 and WW2 service personnel. . . . In process of payment at the usual \$10 and \$15 per month rate; maximum \$300 for stateside and \$400 for overseas service. . . . Deadline, December 31, 1952. . . .

Applications from Department of Veterans Affairs, P. O. Box 5127, Capitol Station, Charleston, West Virginia.

* * * *

INDIANA VETS HAVE LONG WAIT AHEAD:

Though the deadline for filing applications for the Indiana State WW2 bonus passed on April 30, 1952, majority of Hoosier vets have a long wait ahead for payment of the honorarium. . . . Indiana provided for a special tax to liquidate bonus claims, no payments to be made until a sufficient fund had accrued to pay all. . . . Act was amended to authorize payments to disabled and next-of-kin — in this category 50,488 claims have been paid. . . . In all, 331,773 claims have been filed and are being processed. . . . Last estimate is that the fund from taxation will not be completed until the 1954 tax year. . . . But the bonus will be fully paid and no debt created when the checks go out.

* * * *

ARMY VOLUNTEERS GET EXTENDED TIME:

A nine months extension of the enlistments of about 125,000 Armed Forces volunteers whose regular terms were due to expire in the year starting July 1 has been announced by the Defense Department. . . . Extension applies to regulars in the four arms of service. . . . It does not cover Selective Service registrants who enlisted for 24 months instead of waiting for induction, nor personnel whose enlistments have been previously extended. . . . However, the 125,000 is a small part of the total Armed Forces strength of 3,700,000.

* * * *

MEDICAL CARE FOR MINOR CHILDREN:

The Adjutant General of the Army has advised the Gold Star Sons and Daughters of the U. S. that Army Regulations have been revised to authorize hospitalization of unmarried children under 21 years of age of those deceased Armed Forces personnel whose death occurred while on extended active duty or while in a retired status. . . . Eligibility for unmarried minor children is effective whether or not a widow survived the serviceman. . . . Hospitalization is authorized at the nearest available military hospital (not VA), provided a bed is available. . . . Approval is necessary from the commanding officer of the service hospital.

* * * *

UNIFORM PAY RECORDS FOR THE FORCES:

Beginning July 1 the five major uniformed services will use identical military pay records. . . . This step was taken after long study, and the new form, DD-113, was devised by representatives of all arms. . . . Big advantage of the new card is that the plan permits "cross-servicing" of servicemen and women. . . . Personnel of the Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force or Coast Guard can be paid at any military disbursing office.

* * * *

TRAFFIC DEATHS OUTNUMBER WAR DEAD:

Hardly believable, but it's true. . . . Traffic deaths since 1900 outnumber the dead of all our wars since the Battles of Concord and Lexington on April 19, 1775. . . . The nation's war dead numbered about 1,005,000 on the 177th anniversary of the opening battle of the Revolution. . . . Lives lost in highway accidents since 1900 is now approximately 1,012,000 — or 7,000 more than the number of military fatalities in all the nation's wars during the last 177 years.

(Continued from page 40)

mountain area. He was motoring through Thomasville with his cavalcade when he happened to see Lawrence Thompson sitting out there in front of the restaurant with his beret, bottle of wine, latest painting, etc. So right away the general had the procession stop and he sprang out of his car and ran over and kissed him on both cheeks.

Well, it seems the general had mistaken Lawrence Thompson for someone else, an acquaintance of his in France, but the incident created quite a sensation anyway. No man in living memory had been kissed by another man on even one cheek in Thomasville before. And, of course, the fact that, even when the general found out he'd made a mistake, he'd spent about six or seven minutes talking to Lawrence Thompson—it turned out that the general knew of the hotel where Lawrence Thompson had stayed during his visit in Paris and had eaten in one or two of the same restaurants where Lawrence Thompson had eaten—didn't detract from the happening.

It wasn't too long after this that Lawrence Thompson became ill. He'd been coughing for quite a spell, but people didn't think too much about it, figuring what could you expect of somebody who ate outdoors and whose headgear consisted of practically nothing but a flat piece of cloth. But, of course, when Lawrence Thompson didn't show up anywheres but stayed in bed instead, well, everybody knew it was pretty serious.

He'd several times of late made the remark, "Well, you know, good Americans when they die go to Paris." Yet nobody paid any attention to it, figuring it was just a kind of traditional thing to say, like "Do you think it will rain?" while it was raining. But after Lawrence Thompson got out of bed again all he seemed to think about was to go to Paris. "A fellow never knows when his time will come to do a little mortal coil shuffling," said Lawrence Thompson, who had taken to talking quite fancy every now and then since his Paris trip.

After that, he seemed to make a real hard effort to save up money. Of course, he didn't give up haggling at the curbstone pushcarts or drinking wine or dabbling on canvases or anything he considered fundamentally important like that, but he did stick to one old beret instead of buying new ones every so often, and he would work on extra shifts in the printing shop whenever he could. But he did seem to be making progress at that and then inflation and higher taxes and all that business came along and that seemed to bring everything to a standstill.

To make matters even worse, Law-

rence Thompson took sick again. This time when Doc Spence looked him over he shook his head. Then he had some x-rays made of him and the next day Doc Spence was shaking his head even more. He said that Lawrence Thompson had some real bad lungs and it was just a matter of time now before he departed forever. Naturally, everybody was awfully sorry to hear about it. This included Lawrence Thompson too. He just lay there in his bed, with the beret on his head, and he seemed quite bitter about everything and everybody in town.



"A little too hard, eh?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

But suddenly he brightened up. Something clicked in him: Before, in figuring on the expenses of a Paris trip, he'd always taken into consideration the return trip. But now he wouldn't have to! And he had enough money for just a one-way visit! This made him feel so good that, to the surprise of the doc, he promptly got right out of bed. Not only that, he marched himself straight to the town's travel agency and made arrangements for a trip to Paris.

Well, just about everybody in town was there to see him off at the depot. Lawrence Thompson, his beret cocked pertly on his head and a bottle of wine under one arm and a long rye loaf under the other, beamed broadly at everybody, but nevertheless quite a few sniffles could be heard among the crowd.

Well, for awhile that's about all our little town talked about, Lawrence Thompson, and, while there was a kind of sadness to everything, everyone felt a sort of glow about him at least being able to go to Paris for the last time. Everybody just hoped that time didn't run out on him and there were quite a few wistful smiles exchanged when a cablegram was received from Lawrence Thompson that simply said, "Oo la la!" It was good to know that Lawrence Thompson had made it.

It was almost exactly six months later that Doc Spence was observed going down the street, muttering. When he was asked what the matter was, he said he had a right to mutter. "You can't be right all the time," he grumbled. "How would you feel if you were

about to be sued for a wrong diagnosis?"

"Somebody—somebody we know bad off or passed away?" somebody asked solicitously.

"Naw, it's the other way around," grouched the old doc. "It's this Lawrence Thompson. It seems he's still alive and that's why he's suing me."

He showed a letter he'd got from Lawrence Thompson. It said: "I thought you said I was going to die right away. This has not been the case. I've been in Paris about a half year now. And what is more I don't feel bad at all any more. No part of me seems to have any intention of dying. In other words, here I am stuck in Paris practically indefinitely. It is all right to come and visit it for a week or so and go back and talk about it, but living here is something else. How would you like to live in an attic that wasn't heated? Know how much I'm paid here? Twenty-five cents an hour. You're lucky if you can get the shells of snails to eat at that pay rate. I am so tired of eating frog leg hash I could scream. For getting me in this mess, I am going to sue you for everything I can. Just as soon as I can run down a lawyer who can talk something besides French and so makes some sense, something his countrymen do not seem to have a habit of doing."

It was Felix Roberts, a fellow who had worked in the printing shop with Lawrence Thompson, who got the idea for a fund. He pitched in five dollars. Other people did likewise—even the doc pitched in a buck—and pretty soon enough money was raised for a passage home for Lawrence Thompson. Since his address was on the letter he'd written the doc, it was no problem wiring the money to Lawrence Thompson.

Lawrence Thompson was so glad to get back he plumb forgot all about suing old Doc Spence. For about a whole month after he returned Lawrence Thompson ate nothing but hamburgers, hot dogs and soda pops just to "get nny stomach Americanized again." He wouldn't even live in a home that had an attic. He never sees a picture with Maurice Chevalier or Charles Boyer in it.

Today he lives the quiet, unassuming kind of life he used to, maybe even more so. You would never know that he'd ever done anything else. And something happened the other day, now three or four years after his return, that shows he's truly got that other business out of his system forever. He was chosen as a delegate to attend a regional conference of printers, which was quite an honor, and nobody could understand why he turned it down until it came to light what the site of the convention was. It was Paris, Ill.

THE END

Varmint Hunting... The Precision Sport

(Continued from page 27)

cient lava beds, or, to be different, he tunnels beneath and inside huge old trees fallen in the pine forests. A versatile kid, he is; hungry always, and beautiful in the eyes—and sights—of the varmint shooting clan.

The proper gun for varmint shooting, now—well, the arguments have never stopped. Actually, *any* rifle is a varmint rifle, if you can hit your varmint with it.

There's one Pennsylvania fellow, for instance, who regularly hunts woodchucks along some meandering creeks in a rugged wooded section. To save his soul, he can't get a shot much over 80 yards, and seldom much under that figure. Of course, that range is simple murder on a fat woodchuck with modern rifles. So, to make it tough enough to be fun, he hunts with a flint-lock muzzle-loading "Kaintuck" rifle. It requires skillful stalking and shooting, but, my, does he have fun with that old smoke-belcher!

Then there's another chap—big, burly guy, too—who lives near Chicago. Come nightfall, you find him out on the city dump shooting rats with a flashlight and rim-fire .22. Claims they'll even charge if wounded! He has huge fun. He has a quarry and a proper gun, and that's all it takes.

There's practically no reasonably modern gun that won't give lots of varminting fun if you pick the right varmints—and learn to *use* the gun's best possibilities. The .22 long-rifle rim-fire has liquidated countless thousands of smaller critters and can do good work, with proper sights, up to 50-70 yards. It is okay even for chucks, using head

shots, but *only* the high speed hollow-point bullets should be considered for merciful killing on anything bigger than mice.

Sadly but definitely, however, the bulk of real varminting fun lies beyond the range of the economical .22 rim-fire. To have any sizable success "out yonder," we have to get into the speedier center-fires, such as (at minimum) the bolt-action .22 Hornet and .218 Bee, and the lever-action .22 Savage Hi-Power. Decidedly the finest accuracy is to be found in the first two. Nowadays, even the big mail-order houses list some nice little guns in those calibers, which—particularly the fast .218 Bee—will do excellent work between 100 and 150 yards.

Up to here, we've been considering rifles with which you can always do some kind of pleasurable plinking, but if you ever decide to specialize, things get tougher. You find you're climbing into the 100-proof bracket.

Take crow shooting, a noble sport. Under those feathers, the crow's main boiler-room is roughly two inches across, yet he's so cagey and suspicious that you won't get many shots under 200 yards. It takes fancy accuracy to shoot fairly consistently into those two inches at that range. Also, you've got to have pretty high velocity, because it's simply impossible to guess distance well enough to land regularly on small targets at long unknown ranges—*unless* your bullet has the flattened, near-level trajectory that high velocity gives. Even a woodchuck is a mighty puny target at the 250-yards-plus distances.

Practically all the larger-caliber big-

game guns are disqualified for specialty varminting because of one factor or another. Insufficient accuracy, too-low velocity, or just too doggone much ammo expense and "kick" to be fun for small game.

This brings us to the first-water jewels of the .22 varminting family, the rather new .222 Remington and the older .220 Winchester Swift. For a high-powered job, the little Remington is outstandingly economical in both rifle and ammunition, has a mild report scarcely louder than a .218 Bee, yet is flat-shooting and accurate enough for splendid results at 200 yards and even a bit more.

The .220 Swift is the caliber that gives tops in factory-built long range and accuracy, together with hardly noticeable recoil. It *does* have a spiteful bark that may horrify farmers, but practically can't be made to ricochet a bullet. This tame baby lightning-bolt is your choice for those 250-yard crows or 300-yard coyotes.

But don't think you'll necessarily stop there, once the bug gets you!

Consider one Californian who started with a .22 rim-fire. He had so much fun potting ground-squirrels he decided to lengthen out with a .222 Remington. Did so. Fiddled with the stock, rebedding it for greater accuracy. Took up hand-loading of ammunition as a matter of course, increasing his ballistics considerably, as well as improving accuracy and saving money. Next, he had the gun restocked with beautiful crotch walnut. Then had it re-barreled with a custom-made heavy barrel. Found he had superb accuracy. Also, suddenly discovered that all he had left of the original rifle was the loading mechanism, or action. Insidious, huh?

Incidentally, nobody's expected to make these long shots standing up, off-hand. Perish forbid! It's cricket to take the very best rest you can improvise, lying down to steady the gun on a stump, a forked "shooting stick," a rock, a cushion, or whatever.

There's an old adage that comes into this distance work, too: "What you can't see, you can't hit." For that reason, the real varmint *aficionado* never considers iron sights, or even the two-to four-power telescope sight you find on .22 rim-fires and big game rifles, but goes right up to something between six- and twelve-power. Eight is a fine compromise. These scopes are miraculous gadgets. With them, the post-graduate experts can see and frequently hit chucks at well over a quarter-mile—when they're invisible to the bare eye!

At this point, someone always asks,

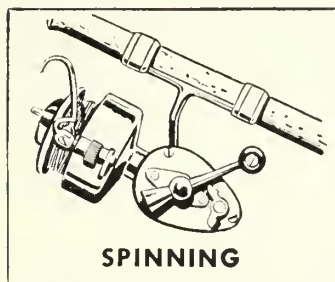
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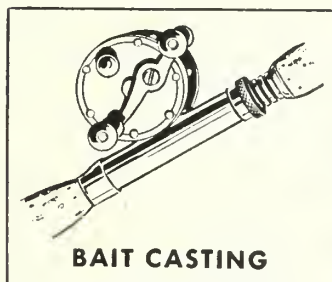
"Why didn't you tell me you had a cold *before* I kissed you?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Which is your choice — spinning or bait casting ?



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BAIT CASTING

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Calvert Challenges Comparison with any whiskey... at any price !

CALVERT RESERVE BLENDED WHISKEY—86.8 PROOF—65% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS. CALVERT DISTILLERS CORP., NEW YORK CITY

(Continued from page 44)

"Why this continual harping on long ranges? Easiest way to assassinate a chuck is to stand on top of his burrow and ream him the minute he sticks his nose out!" And that brings us to what makes the varmint-nut tick.

The emphatic point is, your true fanatic is not, repeat *not*, just out to kill. He's after the fun of finding and stalking a wary varmint, and then using his utmost skill in judging wind-drift and distance, and in holding, aiming, and squeezing off a shot so carefully that it goes just where he wants it—as far away as he can possibly get and still make a hit. He likes it the hard way! It's the finicky micrometric precision of the work that appeals to him, rather than the killing.

Unlike the deer hunter, he gets far more joy out of a missed shot at 400 yards than he would from a kill at 40 feet. He passes up even the little ground-squirrels under 100 yards, or the wood-chucks under 100 or 200 yards, depending of course on his armament. He probably doesn't shoot any chucks at all until late in June or July, because the helpless young are in the burrows before that and would starve without their mothers.

(Sure, there are hogs, lousy sports, and plain jerks in any game, but the true varminteer doesn't like them any better than you do.)

After covering the ordnance angle, the main item left is, WHY is a varmint shooter? The only road to comprehending that point is to try it, and see how the first exposure affects you—what you get out of it. So . . .

. . . It's a lovely summer day, full of bees and blossoms . . . maples in full leaf . . . one of those implausible indigo-and-whipped-cream skies. . . . Hey,

what do you say we take that scope-sighted .222 Remington, grab some sandwiches, pile into the buggy and 'git' for the hills. . . .?

. . . Boy, listen to that meadow lark! If I thought it'd make me that happy, I'd buy a fencepost and go into the sitting business for myself. One nice thing about this old secondary road, it



"Might I suggest Madam could fill the box with quicksand."
AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

sure gets you out in open country in a hurry, huh? Look at that brilliant green down there along the creek . . . say, slow up for a minute. See those trees way out in the middle of that grazed field? Used to be, almost every time we went through here, we'd get a shot at a crow in them. Too far to connect very often, but sometimes . . . nope, nothing today.

What? That gray splotch? Aw, crows are black . . . hey, now, stop!

Lemme put the binoculars on it. Wow! Chum, that's a goshawk! A real old bird-murderer and a big one. Boy, did you ever pick a lulu for your first varmint shot!

Me? Why, hell *no*—you found him; you take him. Look out, don't bang the scope out of adjustment getting out of the car, you clumsy ox! Sure you lie down . . . right flat in the grass, like you were going to slam a few Army-style . . . rest the rifle fore-end on this rolled blanket and get comfortable . . . slip in a shell and close the bolt. . .

Got him in the scope now? Ain't he a fierce-looking critter? Now, listen; he's a good 230, maybe 240 yards, and we're sighted dead-on at 200. That means we're going to hit four, five inches low out there. Got it? For a chest hit, you hold those cross-hairs spang on the end of his nose. Now don't get flustered and yank things! Feel that little breeze? It'll drift your bullet maybe coupla inches off-side, so hold just that much left of center . . . fine, now start squeezing. About 3 pounds trigger-pull, crisp as an icicle. E-e-easy now, keep those cross-hairs *steady* . . . squeeze-e-eze it. . .

YIPPEE! YOU GOT HIM! Look at him topple out of that tree! Down in flames, kid; you're an ace. Notice how long it took to hear that solid *whoock!* after the big puff of feathers? Shake, pard; you really held it and it was no cinch shot.

Well, now we got you initiated, do we go try for some of those fat chucks in Oak Meadow? Now, listen—don't get bigheaded, because that's 250-yard stuff up there, and plenty tricky to judge! But we can lie out on a haystack and eat and listen to the birds and take turns spotting with the binoculars . . . or are you bored already and wanting to go back to town? . . .

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* Sunburned? Don't wash off Barbasol...leave it on!



Ouch! You don't have to yell! So you got the 'bug'; let's go!

And that's the way it *does* go. Often. No one knows until he tries it, just how the pure-quill varminting is going to take him. Having top-grade equipment makes a world of difference, too.

But listen! It's only fair to warn you, brothers, there are thousands of cases on record where it only took ONE exposure to that distant *plop* that drifts back from a perfectly placed shot to make a man into a pitiful case of lifetime addiction to the hobby.

There's no known cure, either; all you can do is treat the symptoms each season. You get like the veteran big

game hunter who shamefacedly confessed, up at the rifle-range the other day, "Y'know, I've gotten so I get more bang out of going out and cannonading away at those blankety little ground-squirrels than I do out of deer hunting. I must be nuts!"

You become one more of those Americans prowling the plains and mountains, systematically courting schizophrenia by trying your damndest to make impossible shots—at the same time you constantly try to improve your equipment and technique so you can lengthen your range and make the shots *still* more impossible. . . .

I ask you, would anybody else but Americans think that was fun? THE END

Everyone Has Two Votes

(Continued from page 13)

surface here, one thing has been consistently true since our nation's infancy. Political parties temper and mold their choices of platforms and candidates with a view to winning the support of most of the people who will vote. The people *who will not vote* do not count. Their wishes need not be considered in the formation of party policy.

This Spring we have seen the hopes of various candidates of the major parties rise and fall in the primary elections of just a few states.

Every year, a few more people peek under the surface and come up with the fundamental secret of democratic government that every politician and political scientist knows: Nothing makes bad government come easier than the failure of eligible voters to vote. Nothing *compels* bad government as we know it so much as the failure of eligible voters to vote.

Does this make sense?

Our political system is as beautiful and effective as any that has ever been devised by man—as long as it works the way it is supposed to. It is founded on a basic expectation of the participation of each of us in the selection of candidates and—through candidates—the policies that they represent. But what good is any recipe if you leave out the chief ingredient—in this case the participation of the people? There are clear and compelling reasons why democracy suffers when the people don't participate wholeheartedly. These are found in the very foundation of our way of government.

In the narrowing down of the selection of our candidates and their policies we rely upon our political organizations (the major parties) for the most part.

At their best these organizations render an indispensable service. How would we vote at the polls if we were faced with a blank sheet? How, if we were faced with ten thousand candidates for the major offices? Would we

ever reach decisions as good as the ones we do reach, without the screening services of our major parties? Democracy would be chaos.

Clearly we must leave a lot of the judgment up to the major parties.

At the same time we must recognize that if we want the best quality of government, we must use the most effective tools we have to steer the parties toward good decisions.

We are all too familiar with what the indispensable political organizations are like at their worst. Then, they represent the acme of everything evil that we mean when we say "machine," "bossism," or "corruption."

What is the most effective tool we have to steer the political parties?

Let's take a look at the worst sort of political organization we know: The entrenched, corrupt machine.

The political machine at its worst has a heyday when expert indications are that few but "the faithful" will vote. "The faithful" will win, provided the candidates and policies chosen by the machine are those that place the interests of "the faithful" above the public interest.

Put it another way. If it seems certain that the non-machine vote will be light, then the machine *must* cater to the wishes of its hard-voting inner circle, since it can only lose by displeasing these sure-fire voters.

Thus those who do not vote *compel* political organizations to follow paths that place party loyalties above public loyalties.

But what happens when a political machine anticipates a heavy vote? It begins to look for support outside of the inner circle. The selection of candidates and policies is modified to appeal to more people. Let a political machine resist this step in the face of a large vote, and it may lose the election. Or else explosions will occur within the machine, bringing to the top those who

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will improve the machine's policies in order to keep the machine in power.

These are basic facts of political organization and policy making. They are ABC to every professional politician, to whom the mechanics of all politics begins with an estimate of *who is going to vote*, and ends with *who did vote*. The best, no less than the worst, of political leaders cannot win if he ignores these principles. Under our government, all power stems from the power of the vote, and the evil machine at which the good citizen rails is, in the simplest analysis, a combination of men who have promised each other that they will vote. Any additional votes cast require of the machine that it either match them, or temper its policies to attract them. Thus one may vote for good or bad government, but no vote can be abandoned without making bad government come easier.

What is true principle for the worst of political organizations is true of the best of them. A light vote is a loyal party vote and *compels* the party to emphasize party interest. A heavy vote is a public vote and *compels* emphasizing public interest.

Thus, even before he votes, and even if his final vote is on the losing side, the fact that a citizen *will* vote has a beneficial effect on party decisions, choices of candidates, platforms offered and platforms lived up to.

No more powerful support for the principles of good government could be offered to every political organization than the fact that every eligible voter will exercise every voting privilege—in primaries and finals, at local, state and national levels.

The bosses of some of the strongest political machines in the country have

often pointed these principles out to the public. In the early days of this century, Ida M. Tarbell and Lincoln Steffens wrote dozens of magazine articles exposing the machines in our major cities; machines which often served as keystones for state and national government. The bosses themselves frankly told Miss Tarbell and Steffens that their strength depended on the consent of public apathy. More recently, Edward J. Flynn, for many years controller of the dominant political machine in New York's Bronx, has taken considerable pains to publish similar information for all who would read it.

The myth that—once elected—office-holders ignore the voters is fully as fascinating to explore as is the power for good in a large vote.

When office-holders do ignore citizens, it is the non-voters they ignore.

In an election where half the people do not vote, so that slightly more than a quarter of the eligible voters become the winning group, a legislator or other public official can—and often will—truly ignore what “a majority of the people want” in favor of *what a majority of voters want*.

It is not the office-holder's fault if a majority of voters is not a majority of the people. He knows that what really makes a difference is that group of people who believe that their votes make a difference. Often the same men and women who complain that public officials don't keep their promises complain in the next breath that “these politicians just have their eye out for the next elections instead of doing their jobs.”

The latter observation is at least half true. It is just another way of saying

that public officials, throughout their terms of office, are constantly influenced in their public acts by their estimates of how *those who vote* will react. Which, in turn, is a way of saying that the vote that is actually going to be cast remains effective not only on Election Day, but every day of the year.

Public officials pay a good deal of attention to small pressure groups. If this makes us angry, we must concede that it's almost a dead certainty that come Election Day, the small pressure group will vote. A small group that will vote 100% one way may have the political weight of an “average” group four times its size, if only half of an “average” group will vote and half of them will vote one way.

Where the strength of pressure groups is an evil, is it an evil of democracy or of politics or of politicians? It is most often an evil of the abandonment of their democratic responsibilities by half of the people. A pressure group is a group that knows the power of the vote and uses it. The more that others deny the power of the vote, the stronger the users of the vote become.

Pressure groups are like political organizations. They are tools for great public good or great public harm, and the public has the power to restrain and guide them any time it chooses to use that power. Like political organizations, pressure groups have a power for evil that grows smaller the larger the expected vote. This is true because the relative strength of a pressure group grows less in the face of a certain large vote. It is true because if small groups are to get the support from others that they need in the face of a large vote, they must modify and temper their more extreme policies to attract outside support.

On examination, nearly every complaint of the non-voter is largely caused by not voting.

“Just voting”—the best we know how—is an important step toward letting candidates and office-holders ponder the wishes of all of us and thus is a step toward better government. It is, of course, not the final step within our power toward the best government. The final step is for all voters to inform themselves on the issues and candidates to the best of their ability, so that the tremendous influence for good of more votes would be further enhanced by making that influence the most level-headed influence possible.

In spite of the difficulties that prevent every citizen from knowing everything about government, there is room for tremendous real improvement that is easily within our reach.

A full share of our present non-voters seems to be among those who are assumed generally to be well-informed



“His philosophy is to learn something new every day. Today he learned not to look for a gas leak with matches.”

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

and level headed. A survey in Syracuse, New York showed that from a quarter to nearly a half of professional men and women, civic leaders and business executives had failed to vote in a recent election. A campaign to get out their vote cut the number fully in half the following year. It is almost too much to ask a candidate to put up a strong stand for the best possible government if those whose support he needs sit on their hands when the showdown comes.

More important, perhaps, is the fact that the means for making wiser voting decisions are well within the reach of

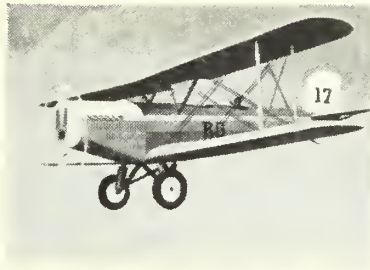
WALLY



(From June, 1939 A.L.M.)

all of us. Few people realize the extent to which local politics control state and national government. Of all our national elected officials, only two are elected by national vote—the President and the Vice-president. Your U. S. Senators are elected by your State alone. Four hundred and twenty-five Representatives are each elected by a single congressional district. Ten represent their states at large. Practically all of our government, at all layers, is chosen right around home—where we live. The decisions on naming candidates for all elective offices in this nation *begin* with delegates to conventions and public officials representing small districts. These officials are, in fact, our neighbors and fellow townsmen. Any of us, if we wish, can get to know these neighbors of ours who aspire to political importance, and to have a hand in electing them. Their character, and their sense of who supports them, are the foundations on which they use their influence to guide larger policy and fill higher offices. Nobody can get to know their character or determine their support better than we who are their near neighbors—if we will.

Joseph McLean, Professor of Politics at Princeton, has written a clear and readable pamphlet on the means for good government that are within our reach right around home. His pamphlet, *Politics Is What You Make It*, is available at 25¢ a copy through the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 22 East 38th



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Street, New York 16, N. Y. Prof. McLean points out that "if your local man (party or public official) is held responsible by a reasonably large group of people, it is safe to say that he will support candidates who are competent and deserving of widespread support. On the other hand if he is responsible to a small minority of party hacks, he will probably support other party hacks for important public positions." It is up to us alone to decide, by action or inaction, to whom he will be responsible.

This year, perhaps as never before, an unusually large number of lay organizations is making a united effort to bring our national vote up to its original purpose and tremendous potentialities, to the end that the quality of our government may be the envy of nations no matter what party wins.

There is hardly a question or prob-

lem on voting, on the structure of government, on election procedure or on political fact that cannot be answered factually by officials or organizations in most communities. All sorts of services and aids are available to help us vote and vote more wisely. The American Legion and other organizations in many towns even go so far as to furnish baby-sitters while mothers vote. We can easily learn—by asking—when and where to register so that we will be eligible to vote, this coming November 4th.

A national get-out-the-vote campaign is supported by The American Legion, The League of Women Voters, The Junior Chamber of Commerce, and many of the leading national fraternal, religious and trade associations. A large number of these groups have agreed to coordinate their efforts through the

American Heritage Foundation, with offices at 25 West 45th Street, New York 36, N. Y., to the end that they work together instead of separately in an organized effort to bring good government up from the grass roots of this nation. Source and reference material related to organizing local get-out-the-vote campaigns, and basic publicity tools, are available by writing the Foundation. Advertising material is available by writing The Advertising Council at the same address.

In addition, most Legion state organizations have already appointed get-out-the-vote chairmen who may be contacted through Department Americanism HQ for helpful material for local get-out-the-vote campaigns.

Meanwhile, the first step in voting is to be properly registered. Are you?

THE END

How To Travel Without A Car

(Continued from page 21)

on a plane—is aboard to look after the travelers' needs and comforts. There's an extra charge ranging from fifty cents to five dollars, depending upon the length of the journey, over the regular coach fare.

Your Pullman ticket gets you a seat aboard one of these spacious cars, but all accommodations are extra. Sleeper accommodations start with the upper berth. Male travelers often prefer an upper because it's removed from the clickety-clack of the train wheels, and air conditioning now gives it good ventilation, a thing it lacked in the past. Women, however, give it some pause, since it is quite a task wrestling with a girdle in an upper berth.

Here's a tip—on uppers always use the ladder. Don't try any human fly tricks because the train is likely to lurch and land you in the opposite lower with a couple of fractured ribs. Also it's a good idea to put one of your garters in your wallet and stuff it into your pillow slip when you retire. When you get up the missing garter will remind you not to walk off and forget your bank roll. Last year alone more than 125,000 Pullman accommodations.

The cost of an upper berth is \$2.60 for the average 300-mile overnight trip. The price of a lower berth for the same distance amounts to about \$3.50, while an entire section, consisting of both upper and lower, with the upper berth left in the wall, runs in the neighborhood of \$4.85. To these rates must be added a 15 percent Federal tax, and this applies to all prices quoted in this article unless otherwise specified.

Sleeping car passengers use the general dressing rooms located at opposite ends of the car.

Private rooms are all equipped with individual toilet facilities. These begin with the roomette, a completely enclosed room, containing a prenade bed, which folds flush into the wall in the day time, and is lowered at night. It has a door that can be locked, individually controlled air conditioning, and costs about \$4.85 for an overnight trip.

Double bedrooms for two people, with upper and lower beds, cost about \$7.70 per couple, or slightly more than

ing four people during the day and sleeping two at night. It requires a fare and a half, plus the price of the accommodations. Hence a mother and child, traveling half fare, could secure one for the price of the accommodations alone. A single adult would have to pay an extra half fare, plus the accommodations. Two adults could occupy it by paying for only the accommodations. Here's how it stacks up on an overnight trip: For mother and child \$7.90; for single adult \$7.90 plus a half fare ticket; for two adults \$9.60.

There are numerous suite arrangements that can be worked out by removing the partitions of rooms and compartments.

The Pullman ticket entitles the passenger to the use of the lounge cars, a shoe shine and brush-off by the porter at the end of the journey. The latter you take into account when you hand him your tip.

Food served on trains is usually excellent and the service superior. Prices are about the same as those of the better class restaurants, but there is always a "budget dish" on the menu, for the modest purse.

Coach passengers can patronize the diner, or they can buy coffee, milk and sandwiches from vendors walking through the cars. However, this service may soon be improved if the "slot-machine diner," which the Pennsylvania Railroad is now trying out on two of its trains, is successful. This is an automatic diner in which food, beverages, desserts, etc., are served by vending machines, which make their own change and require no tipping.

The New York Central and C. & O. Railroads are also experimenting with pre-cooked, quick-frozen meals, which



"I hear you're on the bowling team, Mr. Feeney . . . What position do you play?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

the price of two lower berths. Many of these are separated by a folding partition which permits the rooms to be kept as an individual unit if desired, or it can be opened up to make one large room. These are great favorites with families and with business men traveling together.

The compartment is a bedroom seat-

are warmed up enroute and served at prices about one-third under the standard dining car meals.

On the whole, rail travel offers the widest choice of facilities. And trips can be planned far ahead, with more certainty than is possible by any other means of transport.

While it is true that the airplane lacks many of the comforts offered by other modes of transport, one thing is certain. It gets you to where you want to go in an awful hurry—that is, after you board it. However, just reaching the airport is often a small size journey in itself. By necessity, most airports are located miles from the heart of the city and require a ride of from thirty minutes to an hour to get there. Airlines operate their own limousine service; sometimes, however, if there are two or more of you it is economical to use a taxicab.

Once aboard the plane, you are assured of the most highly personalized travel service obtainable anywhere. One touch of a pushbutton brings you that great American institution, the airline stewardess. Let's give her a look because she's quite a person and is largely responsible for making the airlines what they are today. She's comely, capable, companionable, unmarried, and in her early twenties. She has both tact and poise and a way of making you feel that

her sole purpose in life is to make your flight on her plane a comfortable and a pleasant one.

Like the railroads, the airlines have two kinds of tickets. These are the standard flight ticket which costs about six cents a mile and the coach flight ticket which costs about four. Both

WALLY



(From July, 1939 A.L.M.)

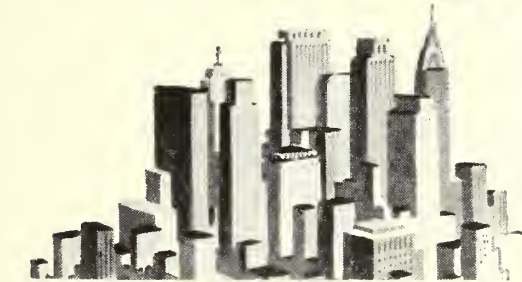
tickets entitle you to travel in planes that differ only in interior accommodations, with crews that are alike in size and training, including a stewardess. However some comforts are sacrificed to economy in air coach travel. There's less space, because extra seats have been added and many of the frills of the standard flights are missing. No meals are served gratis on air coach, but coffee and box lunches are available, and stopovers are arranged so that passengers may dine at airport restaurants.

Some idea of the saving by air coach can be seen in a comparison of a trip from Chicago to Los Angeles. By standard it is \$113.75 and by aircoach it is \$75. With spending money what it is today that is quite an important saving.

A still further saving is possible. The independent, non-scheduled airlines—non-skeds as they are called—offer the same flight for \$70, on a round-trip basis. However, use caution. Some of the non-skeds are excellent, and have fine records for reliability and safety. Others have not. Check with the Better Business Bureau as to reputation of the non-scheduled line you contemplate using, and check with your insurance company on the coverage of your policy.

The old bugaboo of the danger of air travel is about passe. Experienced travelers, the million-milers, who practically live on planes, do a tremendous lot of griping about the meals, the long treks to the airports, and inefficient ticketing, but they never bother about danger. They have learned that you are as safe in an airplane as you are anywhere else. Every drawback to air travel, with one exception, has been banished. That one is weather, for a bad storm or a heavy fog can smash schedules, ground Skymasters and Connies alike, while frustrated passengers chew their nails and cuss.

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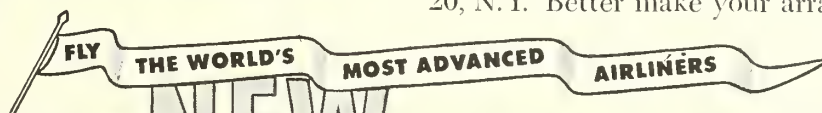
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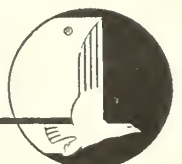
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For those not so interested in speed, the bus lines offer tremendous savings and greater coverage than any other carrier. Large companies, such as Greyhound, cover the entire country. Other companies serve smaller areas. Bus travel gives more miles per dollar, interstate or intrastate, than any other form of transportation. Often you can board a bus right at your own front door, and stop at any city, or crossroads community, and even at farm gates enroute.

Bus lines offer express service between major cities and to popular resort areas, taking travelers straight through to their destination without making local stops. Lunch and comfort stops are regularly scheduled and are usually spaced about two or three hours apart. Stopovers can be arranged, for several hours or overnight, or for several days if you wish.

Travel by bus gives a close-up of the colorful and candid side of America which no other transportation can match. While bus travel seldom reaches the clubbiness portrayed in the movies, it is still the most folksy and clubby form of transportation that we have.

The chart below gives the approximate time and cost involved in a trip from Chicago to New York—a distance of 850 miles.

Traveling By	Time	One Way Fare (including tax)
Train: Coach	17 hrs	\$35.32
Upper berth		
Pullman	17 hrs	\$54.84
Lower berth	17 hrs	\$57.26
Roomette	17 hrs	\$61.40
Plane: Standard flights		
Regular scheduled lines	Ap- prox. 3 hrs.	\$50.72
Air coach flights		
Regular scheduled lines	3 hrs	\$36.80
Air coach Non scheduled lines	3-4 hrs	\$27.60
Bus: Through express	24 hrs	\$20.64

Whether you go by bus, plane or train you'll use a timetable. These are encyclopedias of passenger travel, but at the same time they can cause a lot of grief if improperly used. True they're not simple, but a careful reading will give you the answer to just about every possible question about travel over that particular transportation system. A book could be written on the proper

study of a timetable, but here are some of the things you have to know and look for.

Keep in mind that train schedules encompass day and night and time zones. Every time of arrival and departure from 12:01 midnight to 12:00 noon is shown in light type, and from 12:01 noon to midnight in dark type. Get that, A.M. light, P.M. dark. Trains, planes and interstate buses operate on standard time. During the summer many cities have daylight saving time which is one hour *ahead* of standard time.

Another important thing is to note carefully the little signs, symbols and letters shown in the train schedule columns and read their explanation in the foot notes, headed "Reference Marks." Failure to do so can cause deplorable results.

There's the classic example of the junior advertising executive who invited his boss and wife out to his home in the suburbs for Thanksgiving dinner. The Scotch was good and the little woman had done herself proud with the turkey and all the trimmings. Everything was lovely when the young exec hustled the boss man and his wife down to the little suburban station in plenty of time for the 11:55 P.M. train to town. He bade his guests goodnight and hurried home to congratulate friend wife on her handiwork. In fact the evening went off with only one hitch—the junior exec had neglected to follow through on a double asterisk on the timetable which showed that the 11:55 did not run on holidays! The boss slowly froze as he waited on the platform for the train that didn't come. It cost ten bucks to get him home by taxi; his wife caught something that bordered on pneumonia and the young executive came to an abrupt end of what might have been a brilliant advertising career.

Railroad timetables all have dual indexes, one an Index of Stations and Tables, the other a General Index. Look up the departure and arrival time, and the number of the train you plan to take, in the Stations Index. The train number is important. Some trains are named as in the case of the "Spirit of St. Louis" or "The Cleveland Limited." Names sound nice, but are not important. But train numbers are. Transport lines are very much like prisons in this respect, as both of them operate on the principle of numbers rather than names.

When you have the data on your train, look up "Information" in the General Index, turn to that page and read it carefully. For right here will be the answer to any question you have regarding your trip over that particular line. They are all there in stilted legal language, and small type. You can

learn: What ages entitle children to travel half fare; how to check baggage; what stopovers are allowed; how to carry small animals on trains; ticket restrictions; available side trips and countless other things.

Having absorbed this knowledge, find the page headed "Railroad and Pullman fares" in the back of the timetable. This will give you cost by coach, Pullman and the varied Pullman accommodations. Be sure to add 15 percent to cover Federal Tax.

After that open the timetable to the center pages, where you will find a map of the entire system showing all the connection lines. Of course if you don't want to bother with this, the thing to do is to ask questions. Don't worry if your questions sound foolish. It's a million-to-one bet that they are not nearly as silly as those that have already been asked, such as the time a native-born, well dressed matronly lady inquired, "How much bed linen should I take for a sleeping car trip to Birmingham, Alabama?"

Timetables, however, don't cover one item which is sometimes a source of embarrassment—tipping. Here are a few hints to make life a little smoother.

No tipping is allowed on airplanes and buses. On trains porters and waiters expect tips. The usual tip for a waiter is 15 percent of the price of the meal. For a Pullman porter on an overnight trip, fifty cents to a dollar. Railroads now charge a quarter for each piece of luggage a Red Cap handles; any amount above this is the porter's tip, but the amount is up to the passenger. A Red Cap can be of tremendous assistance and should be rewarded for unusual service. Baggage clerks do not expect to be tipped.

While we're on the subject of money, there are some savings to be had if you can plan your travel to coincide with the carriers' periods of lessened demands for space. The airways and some railroads have the family plan, by which members of your family can travel with you at half fare provided the trip is made on the first four week days, Monday through Thursday. Some rail lines also offer fare reductions for individuals traveling during the week.

Also, there are off-season rates to the summer and winter resorts. These apply to states such as Florida and California and to Mexico during the summer months. Then too there are packaged trips which include transportation, hotel and recreation. Inquire about these of any ticket or travel agent.

On long journeys there is a saving by traveling coach by day and Pullman by night. Also a reduction on round trip tickets and excursions. On some trips it may be advantageous to use two or more modes of travel, a combination of airline and bus. However, this presents a problem of checking baggage straight through to destination.

Buses and trains allow 150 pounds of baggage checked on every ticket. The limit on airlines however is 40 pounds for domestic travel, 66 pounds for overseas flights. The charge for excess baggage by air is expensive. It is often cheaper to ship it by express or by air cargo which can go on the same plane as the passenger.

In traveling by rail it is sometimes necessary to change trains and stations. This is true especially in the so-called gateway cities such as Chicago, which for example has seven separate railway stations where thirty rail lines converge. In buying your ticket inquire



"We'd better do something about it . . . they've been jammed there ever since chow call this morning."

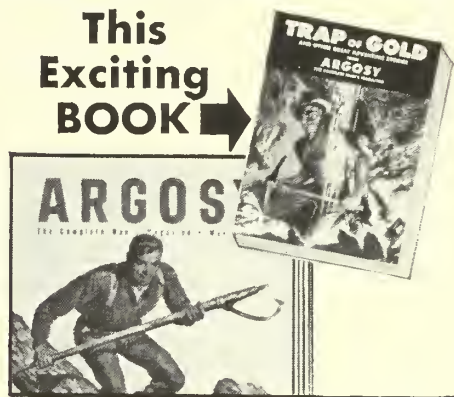
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about station changes; occasionally it is possible for the ticket agent to route you so as to avoid this nuisance.

In going to crowded resorts it is well to make return reservations at the beginning of the journey. This being a single transaction avoids the danger of a deal in black market reservations prevalent in some resorts and it assures the passenger of getting the space he desires when he heads homeward.

Remember, no matter where you travel, by plane, train or bus, you have the assurance of help from a real friend in case of trouble or need, in the Travelers Aid Society. They are to be found in all large and medium sized stations, terminals and airports. Should you lose your purse or wallet they will see that you reach your destination. You want to get married in a strange town? They will give you the neces-

sary details. Want a hotel room? They'll help you get one. So feel perfectly free to call on them, that's what they are there for, to render any help you need and there's no charge for the service.

So, should you decide to leave the old car in the garage for a while and venture forth on other transport—goodby, good luck, happy landings, relax and enjoy yourself. THE END

Your Child Is Their Target

(Continued from page 19)

them, they were usually able to fend their critics off and continue the subtle change-over from traditional, disciplined education to the socialistic type known variously as "progressive education," "common learnings," and "activity program," this last a name Dr. Dewey favored in his efforts to substitute "experience curricula" for well-thought-out courses of study.

Nevertheless, many parents continued to be greatly concerned about the kind of schooling their children were getting. Educated traditionally themselves, they were puzzled by the glib talk about "educating the whole child," "training for democracy," "building citizens for the world of tomorrow," and so on. They couldn't understand the gibberish and they resisted the teachers' dictum that it was important not to "inhibit" the child's natural impulses; that he should not be restrained or disciplined lest he develop a rebellious personality and frustration. If the child prefers playing to studying he must be allowed to play, they were told. Parents began to wonder why there was a legal compulsion on them to send their children to school at all if, instead of studying and learning, their offspring were allowed to express themselves any way they saw fit, like breaking the furniture, hitting their playmates over the head, or yelling and playing all day long if they had a mind to.

Still nothing much happened. And then, last year, after two seemingly unrelated events in Pasadena, Calif., and Port Washington, N. Y., groups of parents who refused to abdicate all parental responsibility and authority began organizing voluntarily in their own communities to protest and fight this summary taking over of their children by paid servants of the state.

Almost at once an all-encompassing umbrella smear campaign was started simultaneously in various parts of the country against the most articulate and effective of these groups. In the East, it centered in three prosperous New York suburbs—Scarsdale, Port Washington, and Englewood, N. J. Other cities under fire were Pasadena, where the fuse was lighted, Denver, Minneapolis and Palo Alto.

Conscientious, questioning parents and all the other honest opponents of progressive education were pictured as "enemies of education," intent upon "ruining our schools." Magazines of large, general circulation, "liberal" magazines of smaller circulation, radio and television forums, lecturers and commentators from platform and pulpit, joined in unleashing a torrent of abuse that poured over the heads of all who had the temerity to question or criticize the motives, methods and materials of the paid educators. One such teacher, sincerely anti-communist, nevertheless exclaimed with passionate vehemence, "Anybody who questions the techniques of teaching puts himself in the same class as Hitler!"

That some of the attacking writers and speakers had records of communist party-front affiliations did not deter the powerful left wing faction in the National Education Association from joining in the smear against individuals and groups. This is especially irresponsible when one remembers that these same left wingers in the National Education Association presume to speak for the entire organization, with a claimed membership of 600,000 teachers in America's elementary and secondary schools. The membership also includes some college teachers and school superintendents, men like Ernest O. Melby, Dean of New York University's School of Education, and Willard Goslin, two of the most ardent and articulate advocates of the new educational order. Mr. Goslin is the former school superintendent whose theories and activities resulted in a coalition against him of teachers and parents who by a two-to-one vote ousted him from his job in Pasadena. Mr. Goslin has now become the martyred darling of the Gulliberal Left, rushing from one lecture platform and podium to another as fast as train and plane can carry him, to scare the wits out of city and country dweller alike with his tales of the evil machinations of the "enemies of education."

That these terrible "enemies" are merely parents who are fed up with paying school taxes in a system which gives their children attitudes and theories they consider unsound and un-

American, instead of teaching them to reason and think is, of course, of no importance to the educational dictators who, under the cloak of academic freedom, want to continue unhindered their work of re-designing and re-making our free society and economy into a Socialist America.

The battle is joined now and the controversy is raging between the groups of aroused parents and patriotic citizens and the professional opposition. The parents are as yet largely unorganized, but their strength lies in their hardy individualism. There is, however, mixed metaphorically speaking, a kind of "ground swell among the grass roots," one of them said, and the local forces will be linked together at the appropriate moment. The professional opposition is far from solid among the country's teachers. Most of them are where they've always been—on the side of sound American teaching, adjusted to meet changing conditions and times, but not dedicated to deliberate excesses and continuous experimentation. The organized minority entrenched in power and well financed, is supported by the alien ideological groups within the country as well as the cynical native architects of revolutionary change.

There are others on their side, too, thousands of good but uninformed or misinformed Americans. Many of these are themselves young adults, products of the educational system they're defending, a system which has so impaired their own abilities that they are actually unable to realize they are its victims, even as their children will be, unless the direction is reversed and the course changed.

Let us not forget, too, that jobs are involved. Many of the professional educators and lobbyists involved in the agitation are actually rightists, even extreme conservatives, but as administrators or highly paid educational executives connected with high power, high pressure educational lobbies they are more concerned with the perpetuation of the "educational trust" than they are with pedagogical methods or left-wing education. These people protect the pinkoes, collectivists, Marxists and communists because they are part of their gang

and the gang must stand together. However, even though these people are not ideologically sympathetic with the comics, they can be almost as dangerous.

The controversy will rage and flare even higher, because emotions as well as jobs are involved. Charges and counter-charges will be hurled. The smear will spread and deepen as the fight goes on to *recapture* the lost values of traditional American education and return the schools to teachers who want to use them as schools to educate students, not as experimental stations where the children are guinea pigs for the development of new social and political attitudes to help mold the welfare-socialist state.

To understand the nature of the controversy it is necessary to go back to the beginnings of progressive education and in the light of today's knowledge compared with yesterday's guesswork, examine the "progressive" educators, what they believed and taught, and what has been the effect of their teaching on the young adult generation, the present school generation, parents and family.

The "progressive" educators, as we have seen, are the followers of Dr. John Dewey, but the strongest of them soon out-distanced him in radical thinking and while he remains as a kind of ancient saint in their materialistic pantheon, they have been on their own, each with his special following, for many years now.

It must be stressed again that only a tiny fraction of educators is avowedly or covertly communist. However, those who have arrogated to themselves all the perquisites of leadership and presume to speak for educators as a whole are easy or willing prey for the comics. Undoubtedly, one of the reasons such people fight so furiously any suggestion they may be wrong is because, were they to acknowledge it and clean house, they know they would be open to public ridicule and mistrust. They fear they might lose some fraction of the power now theirs by virtue of their early bold seizure of it.

However, the socialist character of education is something else again. It is extremely strong; and educators today who believe in and disseminate socialist doctrines as part of school curricula are numerous indeed. In fact, these "frontier thinkers" were few in number but they were able to go a long way and acquire a big following before any real barriers were thrown up against them.

The "progressive" educators besides Dr. Dewey and Dr. Kilpatrick, both of whom are now elderly men and retired, included Doctors John L. Childs, George S. Counts, Harold Rugg, Boyd Bode, Grayson Kefauver and George W. Hartman. These men became the



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- 5 Put a sick person to bed at once, away from others, and call your doctor. Follow his advice.
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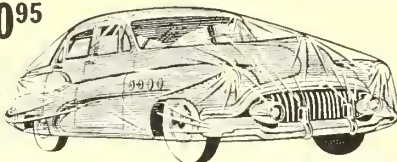
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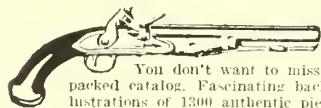
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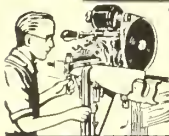
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leaders of the movement. It should be pointed out here that Counts for at least fourteen years has been a strong anti-communist and has done much to expose Soviet teaching methods.

On May 3, 1933, under the chairmanship of Dr. Rugg, a social studies specialist, a panel discussion was held at Teachers College of Columbia University on the necessity for building what they called a "new social order," and using teachers and schools to put it over. The other seven panel members and their specialties were Doctors Edmund deS. Brunner, rural education; Harold F. Clark, educational economics; William H. Kilpatrick, philosophy of education; Lois H. Meek, child guidance; Jesse H. Newlon, director of Lincoln School; John K. Norton, educational administration; and Goodwin B. Watson, educational psychology.

Dr. Newlon urged that the material for teaching how to build the "new social order" be introduced into the curriculum of the schools and he said, in response to a question from Dr. Meek as to what age children should begin to have these contacts, that infancy was the time to start. "I certainly think the kindergarten and nursery schools are very important features in beginning the process of building this new society," he said.

After the early phases of the discussion, Dr. Rugg said, "I infer that you are in general agreement that there is a new role for the (school) superintendent and the administrator when you are saying to him that we can't wait for the new order to be built up. Would you not say that the change in the new social order must precede enlighten-

ment? How do you propose to do this when the capitalist system controls the schools? Other questions point to the problem of creating leaders. How shall schools lead in adult education and the creating of new points of view?"

Dr. Newlon's answer was that the superintendent should lead and he added that we are not living in a real democracy. (This was 1933, remember!)

Further on, Dr. Rugg led the discussion first into the desirability of allying teachers with "other organizations, workers' organizations and the like," and then into politics, and he said: "Don't we have to rethink our concepts of democracy and liberty in all its ramifications and of its related ideas? Then I think you would say, and it is a part of all we have been saying, that the educator is in an unusually strategic position in a community to organize the thinking of the future. If that could be launched in 1933 it would be a tremendous step." Dr. Kilpatrick offered the suggestion that "we can work in school and in the Parent Teachers Association and in the community."

At that point Dr. Newlon commented that the panel had been talking about tactics "while what we need is grand strategy." He said flatly, "I think we must have power politics in education. We must operate on a broader program. We must ally with labor and with those who are striving for the ends we hold in view."

Dr. Brunner suggested an extension of their local work into "some kind of national organization which will not be timorous in making liaisons of this sort."



"Since there won't be any more tuition fees, Pop, how about increasing my allowance?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

"That means national organization of leadership," Dr. Rugg said, and the Progressive Education Association's name was offered, by Watson.

"Are all the teachers to be communists?" Dr. Meek inquired. "That is a party organized to change everything."

Dr. Rugg answered her by asking, "Are they (the communists) working with ideas or notions?" and then answered his own question by stating flatly "So far as they are working with ideas we could work with them" (the communists).

Dr. Newlon concurred, adding, "It is incumbent upon ourselves to think through these social and economic ideas and see what kind of educational program we want in this country. . . . In this process of bringing about these conditions I believe we can work with the communists and at other times with the socialists." He also thought at still other times they might work with the Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion or the D.A.R.!

This did not appeal to Dr. Kilpatrick, who urged against forming any permanent alliance with "any of these groups," but Dr. Newlon, enthusiastic about his idea, protested that "if things are allowed to drift I can foresee a condition when we *must* ally ourselves permanently with a group that proposes a way out."

"We need a thoroughly and completely radical organization," Dr. Rugg said. "The Progressive Education Association is probably the best now in existence. The progressives will have to lead," he added.

Then Dr. Watson, the educational psychologist, said he'd like to see the PEA or some such group seek out a relationship with communist or socialist agitators for "something we all want, so that these may feel they have an ally among the teachers."

(It is interesting at this point to note that eight years later Dr. Watson, who is an ordained Methodist minister, was chief of the analysis division of Foreign Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission, a post he held from 1941 to '44.)

Out of that significant panel discussion in 1933 came the findings which Dr. Rugg summed up in six steps, which specified the immediate organization of realistic programs in the schools and organized leadership in the communities. They also urged the creation of a new curriculum; and "educating a new kind of teacher to bring about the so-called intellectual and emotional climate" as well as "using unemployed educational workers in leading and creating a new climate of opinion."

Obviously, these "progressive" educators were friendly to socialism, even

to communism; and they proved that they knew the surest way to supersede the American free enterprise system was to capture young minds in the public schools and educate them to accept a form of centralized state government. In fact, the late Harold Laski, the British socialist, who lectured at Harvard, told the "frontier thinkers" this about their program: "Stripped of its carefully neutral phrases, the report is an educational program for a socialist America. It could be implemented in a society only where socialism was the accepted way of life; for it is a direct criticism of the ideas that have shaped capitalistic America."

One of the strongest forces today in propagandizing for a socialistic America is the hierarchy of the National Education Association. They have had things pretty much their own way for a long time, too, but the public opposition and nation-wide parents' rebellion which have sprung up in the past two years may force the N.E.A. into a re-examination of itself. It is too soon, though, to say how the organization will eventually react. Some of its performances have been more typical of the tactics of a captured labor union complete with goon squads, than of a respectable national organization of more than a half million teachers. The N.E.A. has no reason to be proud of those goon squads which have turned up to do a discrediting job on citizens whenever there has been an uprising in a community against "progressive" education.

These goon squads, on the testimony of Mr. D. F. Raible, one of the embattled citizens of Minneapolis who says he was one of the intended victims, emanate from the National Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education. This commission, an adjunct of N.E.A., was created in July 1941 to "investigate criticisms, and movements against the school system, teachers' colleges, textbooks, teachers' organizations and independent teachers. The commission will also study groups opposing education, seek to discover the source of their funds and take appropriate action against them." Alonzo P. Myers was made head of the Executive Committee at the first meeting. Mr. Myers was the head of a local teachers' union which was disenfranchised because of its communistic activities, too red hot for the N.E.A. to stomach. Other members at that inaugural meeting were Ernest O. Melby, then, as now, Dean of the School of Education of New York University. The Commission also works closely with the American Education Fellowship, formerly the Progressive Education Association, praised by Dr. Rugg as "the best now in existence" of educational organiza-

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tions when he advocated a "thoroughly and completely radical organization" to carry on the socialistic program of the "frontier thinkers."

Lest the foregoing judgment on these vociferous spokesmen for the N.E.A. be found harsh, reference should be made to an excerpt from the proceedings of the 72nd annual meeting of this organization in Washington, D. C., in 1934, which states: "But to achieve these things, many drastic changes must be made. A dying laissez-faire must be completely destroyed and all of us, including the 'owners' must be subjected to a large degree of social control. A large section of our discussion group, accepting the conclusions of distinguished students, maintain that in our fragile, interdependent society the credit agencies, the basic industries and utilities cannot be centrally planned and operated under private ownership. Hence they will join in creating a swift nation-wide campaign of adult education which will support President Roosevelt in taking over and operating them at full capacity as a unified national system in the interest of all the people."

Have you ever seen a better blueprint than this for a socialistic America?

This was not the first time this idea had been proposed to large groups of teachers who were being deliberately indoctrinated by the arrogant "frontier thinkers." Earlier that year the Cleveland papers reported the convention there in May of the Progressive Education Association. The *Plain Dealer* quoted Dr. Rugg using identical language to express the same ideas. The *Cleveland Press* reported his announced plans to organize 14,000,000 people or more into a closely-knit pressure group. Dr. Rugg declined to reveal the source of the financial assistance he said would be forthcoming but put it at "probably \$50,000 a year for three years." (The records show that the P.E.A. siphoned a total of \$1,299,670 from the Rockefeller Foundation alone, which also gave the N.E.A. a quarter of a million dollar grant.)

The paper also reported that Dr. Rugg's strategy, outlined in Cleveland, envisaged a central planning agency which would tie together thousands of groups of citizens desirous of seeing a definite left wing movement on the part of the Administration. It quoted Dr. Rugg directly as saying:

"The President will go just as far to the left as we push him."

Note the date—1934. This was just a year after the 1933 panel discussion of the "frontier thinkers" at Teachers College for the purpose of finding ways and means of building their new social order.

Willard E. Givens, a California

school superintendent, presided at the Washington meeting. One year later he was made executive secretary of the N.E.A. and held that post until 1952, when he was succeeded by William O. Carr. In the N.E.A. News for September 1951 is a statement that the material for the *McCall's* magazine article "Who's Ruining Our Schools" was gathered in the N.E.A. offices in Washington. This article does a smear job on several persons, including Mrs. Lucille Cardin Crain, the able editor of *The Educational Reviewer*. What is Mrs. Crain's "crime" against education for which she has been pilloried from one end of the country to the other in the past eighteen months? Merely that she issues a small, compact quarterly which reviews textbooks. Mrs. Crain is disliked by the radical educators because her textbook reviews by sound educators and critics have uncovered many subversive ones, and the circulation of her magazine while relatively small, has reached into areas where Americans were not afraid to take action to protect their children's education and their future once their eyes were opened. Mrs. Crain is not, therefore, a favorite with the leftists in education or elsewhere.

And this seems as good a place as any to show how the smear works against an individual who honestly and forthrightly opposes the authoritarian educators. Mrs. Crain was invited to Port Washington, N. Y., to talk about her experiences in editing the *Reviewer*, what she had found wrong with textbooks and what she had learned generally about the new practices in education which might shed some light on matters troubling some parents there.

The "Pasadena incident" had occurred just a few months before, the voting out of office of Superintendent Willard Goslin, whose methods and ideas were not acceptable to the majority of the community. Right after Mrs. Crain's talk on February 5, 1951, there arose an uproar and a clamor out of all proportion to the event. The naive Gulliberal, the professional propagandists, the hatchet men, the dupes and the cynics all got into the act. The leftists made it a cause célèbre complaining and screeching about Mrs. Crain's having been given a platform to express her views, although there is no record of anyone's having made an uproar over out-and-out leftist speakers who had appeared there previously.

These two events, in Pasadena and Port Washington, really touched off the fight, and the smear job was under way. Port Washington suddenly became notorious because Mrs. Crain had made a talk there. Scarsdale, that other pleasant suburb which had been handling its local school problems as a purely local

matter, suddenly became notorious. So did Denver, Englewood, Palo Alto. So, too, did Minneapolis, where the former Pasadena Superintendent Goslin had once also served. There the Parents Council, headed by able and articulate citizen D. F. Rahlle, came in for unfavorable national publicity because the parents objected to the "Common learnings" program.

There are countless other examples. The 30-year story of the poison in "progressive" education would fill a book. Its father, Dr. Dewey, has long since retreated from the extremism of the movement, but his followers have never changed their direction.

And what has been the effect of this modern education?

For one thing, many sound educators and parents who were not aware of the outright political maneuverings in the top echelons of educators, have been dissatisfied with the education the children have been getting. Teachers say that they have to teach the elements of reading and writing in high school, although these are subjects the students were supposed to have learned in grade school. Many high school students have fifth grade facility, one high school principal told me, some even less. Many teachers agree that the students run the show in school; teachers are their patient servants.

Canon Bernard Iddings Bell wrote recently in the New York Sunday Times that he had received more than 800 letters of unsolicited opinions, mostly unfavorable, from teachers everywhere, about present day education. It is Canon Bell's contention "that the products of our schools for the most part are incompetent to think and act intelligently, honestly and bravely in this difficult era." He attributes this to "five current pedagogical malpractices," the first of which is neglect of proper drill in the use of words, in reading and writing, and speaking and listening; in numbers; and in developing other disciplines. He charges there is a lack of ordinary good manners in schools today, including respect for the rights of other people, tolerance and consideration. He says there is too little insistence upon achievement as the price of promotion and approval. He lists as the other malpractices the utter neglect of the student's spiritual development through a policy of complete silence about religion; and the holding back of the bright student in order to maintain a standard of achievement which is set to fit the average, the fair-to-middling low, a practice which puts a premium on mediocrity and one which, in the Canon's words, "frets and frustrates the more able while it flatters the incompetent."

If this jolts your complacency take a look at the results of a test last fall of

pupils in the Los Angeles school system. It revealed that 18 percent of 11,000 high school juniors don't know how many months there are in a year. Sixteen percent are not sure why the Fourth of July is a national holiday. Five percent failed to give the correct answer to "What is one-half of seventy?" Three percent couldn't tell time.

An informal survey of 75 students, conducted by the Minneapolis Tribune in that city showed that high school students missed some of the same questions the California students muffed.

The suggestion from educators in



"How are you honey? Can't stay long, gotta pretty short furlough."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

both cities that a number of students deliberately gave wrong answers in a spirit of rebellion is more an alibi for "progressive" education than a reassuring confession of doubt about its great benefits.

Some of the tragedies of juvenile delinquency can be traced to faults and lacks in our educational system. It is not so much "poor housing" that is responsible for juvenile delinquency as it is "poor homing" and equally poor schooling. The school under the present prevailing system, can do little or nothing to fill the vacuum in a child's life when he is not being trained by anybody to be a self-reliant, resourceful, well-integrated and responsible human being, but only something to be "socialized" and adjusted to the "government" which is, theoretically, anyway, to care for him from the cradle to the grave.

The preoccupation of today's youth with what used to be a problem of middle-age — security — instead of with adventure and self-development, is tragic proof of the personal bankruptcy into which our expensive "modern" educa-

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tion has led our children. We have a whole generation of young people who have been molded like plastic clay into the pattern of collectivist group behavior blue-printed by a few individuals while the rest of us weren't looking.

It is not too late to rescue a lot of them and all the boys and girls coming up. While it is perfectly true that many teachers, school superintendents and textbooks are encouraging socialistic thinking that tends toward communism,

virtually all Americans are opposed to attempts to indoctrinate their children in these ideologies. But the professional educators and their lay following who charge that there is a plot to wreck the educational system in the current widespread criticism of the system are dead wrong. The spontaneous outbursts they are calling a "plot" are the honest indignation of the finally-aroused citizenry who want to keep the public schools American. They want their children

trained to develop as individuals able to think and act as free and independent human beings. They don't want to go to the newsreels some night and see their children marching like robots, stiffly saluting some home-grown dictator as their unfortunate childhood counterparts in Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy used to do; as Stalin's native serfs and satellite slaves in Eastern Europe and captive China do today.

THE END

These Workers Share The Wealth

(Continued from page 23)

does not represent all profit-sharers. There are many others, some as sold on the subject as the members of the Council who work with evangelistic fervor for new recruits. But the Council, with national headquarters at Akron, Ohio, is now widely recognized as the chief spokesman and advocate for profit-sharing.

It stresses three things:

Sharing profits with workers who help earn them is the human, the morally right thing to do.

It is the best insurance possible for the American free-enterprise system, since it provides a sturdy bulwark against communism, socialism, and their doctrinal offshoots.

It is also sound business, because it minimizes labor friction and leads to a more efficient, more productive work force.

"Labor will never try to nationalize the industry in which it shares profits," a speaker said at an industry conference recently. "Nobody wants to kill the goose that lays his golden eggs."

In good times, certainly, profit-sharing frequently deserves the name of the goose that lays golden eggs for workers. It means a lot, financially, for those under it.

The average Lincoln Electric Co. employee in Cleveland earned about \$3,800 in wages during the past year—at one of the highest hourly rates paid in the electrical manufacturing industry. But where other electrical workers' income stopped there, Lincoln Electric's profit-sharing employees got an additional \$3,900, on the average, as their slice of the year's profit melon. So instead of \$3,800, the average income for the year was a hearty \$7,700.

Not long ago a Lincoln Electric employee showed a friend through his comfortable new home near Cleveland. He beamed at the compliments, then let go with a startling statement over a beer in the kitchen.

"The boss gave me this place," he said. "It's all paid for, and I didn't put out one red cent for it."

Now, employers don't hand out new homes to their employees, want to or

not. And James F. Lincoln, president of Lincoln Electric, hadn't gone that far in his sound, advanced labor relations program. But, as far as his employee was concerned, he had done practically that in his generous profit-sharing plan.

The employee explained that he lived on wages "as good as I could get anywhere around here," and let his profit-sharing checks accumulate through the years. When he and the "missus" decided to buy a home, the money was there for the cash purchase. He is everlastingly grateful to Lincoln.

In a way, it's wrong that he is. Advocates of profit-sharing try always to discourage any idea that benefits received under it are a benevolence from employers, hence paternalistic.

Lincoln himself would say: "Sharing profits with those who help earn them isn't philanthropy; it's good hardheaded business."

It has been for Lincoln Electric. Since its profit-sharing plan went into effect, the annual per-man productivity rate has increased twelvefold. While profit-sharing isn't given the full credit, the company says it has been a major factor in increased output. Similarly, the unit cost of products has been reduced so drastically that Lincoln Electric has cut sharply into its prices. The competitive advantage from that sent business and profits soaring.

Lincoln Electric's case isn't unusual. Not long ago Bundy Tubing Co., in Detroit, reported profit-sharing had lifted its production 50 percent; cut absenteeism in half; reduced labor turnover 80 percent, and generally improved product quality while reducing waste and spoilage.

With few exceptions, profit-sharing employers agree that a liberal program acts as an "energizer"—that is, it pushes output up to higher levels.

It's easy to understand why it does. Employees under profit-sharing no longer feel they get neither recognition nor reward for their harder work. Instead of just working for the boss, they're working for themselves, too.

They feel a group responsibility. If one slacks off, all can suffer. So they

police their own ranks, acting as a smooth-gear unit, guarding against waste and spoilage, watching always for ways to cut corners to increase production or reduce costs.

A couple of years ago a manufacturer told a Council of Profit-Sharing Industries conference what happened in his plant after he worked out a profit-sharing plan with his employees. At the start, odds were against workers divvying up any profits at all. For four straight years, the plant had run in the red by \$100,000 or more. There was no real prospect for an upturn.

Employees accepted the plan despite the employer's pessimistic views. The plant never lost a cent in the next 14 years. In some years, profits soared as high as \$1,000,000.

"We concentrated on keeping orders and materials rolling in," he said. "The employees concentrated on getting the orders out."

Just before Christmas, a southwestern profit-sharer distributed the first checks to employees under a new plan, in effect a year. He told them, with some surprise, that payments amounting to several hundred dollars each had been made without "one thin dime" of cost to the company. Productivity had risen so much that the company's share of profits was bigger than its proudest past profit.

George A. Hormel & Co., which has not just one but two profit-sharing plans in effect, doesn't go into the productivity benefits of its plans, but stresses two other big benefits for management. Its workers, who share the profits from their labors, are on the alert constantly against waste and shoddy products; they want reorders and no markdown prices on Hormel's meats and packaged goods. And their morale is the highest in the meat-packing industry, their labor record the best.

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(Continued on page 62)

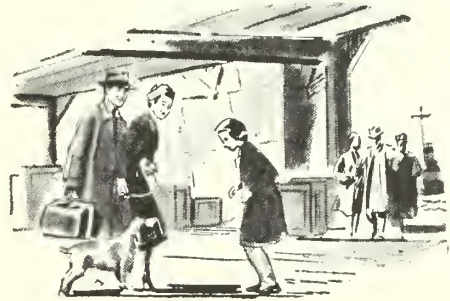
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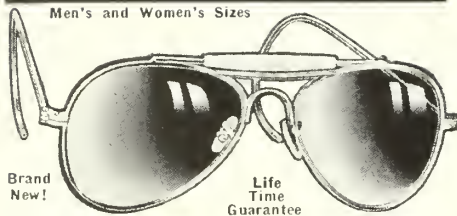
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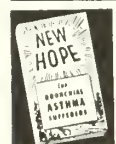
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(Continued from page 60)

shopping season gets under way. Under the second, employees get an additional share of the year's profits in the form of a company contribution to a Profit-Sharing Trust Fund for each employee. Two Hormel Hog Kill Dept. workers, long-time employees, have built up credits amounting to about \$14,700 each since the plan went into effect in 1944; they'll begin collecting from the fund, in monthly installments, when they retire.

A \$14,700 reserve, or savings, for retirement (and it will be bigger by the time they reach 65) is something any man will work for. It takes away the worry of insecurity. And, under profit-sharing, the accumulation of such a sum isn't unusual. Many plans provide that companies will put the shared profits into trusts instead of paying it out in quickly-spent cash. Where they do, the annually-expanding "account" of each worker is a constant reminder of the value of profit-sharing.

There's a 30-year employee of Sears, Roebuck & Co., for instance, who figured out recently that his cut in the company's profit melon through the years had netted him \$9,000 in cash and \$38,000 in company stock bought under the profit-sharing plan. There can't be any doubt about how he feels about his employer.

If employers fare so well under profit-sharing, and their employees are doing far better than fellow-workers getting only hourly pay in other plants, why isn't profit-sharing spreading like wildfire? Everybody benefits. Everybody is happy.

The truth is, everybody is suspicious, too. Management and workers alike.

While the old, tested profit-sharing plans like those at Hormel, Sears, Lincoln Electric, and a score or more other companies have weathered finan-

cial storms, too many of the rest have proved fair weather programs. They have flourished when profits were high. When profits tumbled, the plans flopped with them.

That's the past record. Profit-sharing programs have always had a high birth rate in good years, and a high mortality rate in bad ones. Moreover, when a plan does flop, it can boomerang in the form of several labor headaches.

A few years ago a manufacturer installed a plan that paid off healthily for workers for two years. In the third, their productivity rose still higher, and so did their expectations for another substantial check come Christmas time. They got only a third what they expected. Output had been good; there had been little waste or other production losses. But material costs had gone sky high and, due to an unpredictable change in consumer tastes, sales had dropped way off. Profits don't build up on goods in warehouses.

Irate workers, who saw family Christmas plans shrivel up, struck, charging they were suffering for their employer's "bad business management" despite their own hard and efficient work in his behalf.

More often than not, factors beyond the control of management have been responsible. But it has with few exceptions been impossible to convince workers of that.

One check of 39 plans abandoned after initially successful operation showed 10 flopped because of strikes and labor troubles—profit-sharing hadn't made up for other, unresolved labor-management frictions; 7 because employees were dissatisfied with the operation of the plan; 5 because employers weren't satisfied; 5 because profits dwindled; 4 because of "lack of approval of the plan by employees"; 2 due to management changes; and the



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remainder due to miscellaneous reasons, including the unionization of one plant and a subsequent demand that a plan be abandoned.

Generally, the high mortality rate in profit-sharing is due to indiscriminate and unstudied use. Successes occur most often among groups of employees of proven responsibility.

Interestingly this applies equally in America and Britain, which along with Germany, Italy, Holland, Switzerland and other European countries have profit-sharing plans operating. At about the same time, studies in this country and Britain showed about the same mortality rate (60 percent) for plans in both countries, and substantially the same reasons were given for dropped plans.

These high mortality figures were of course computed largely on pre-World War II experience. The post-war profit-sharers believe that important new developments will preclude any repetition of this unfortunate history, even if we run into another depression.

A defect in the older type of profit-sharing plan was its failure to provide for worker collaboration. Often it was set up entirely by management, sometimes with the obvious aim of barring unions from plants.

Today's plans include features whereby employees share with managers and owners not only the profits, but the supervisory headaches and problems of business. Workers sit on "junior boards of directors," and contribute ideas to vital decisions at the executive level. They scan with proprietary eye the charts of periodic costs and earnings.

This is real education in the economics of free enterprise. Out of it come respect and mutual understanding.

The spread of this practice has begun to interest even those union bosses who, until recently, turned a deaf ear to profit-sharing. There is more and more talk, in labor circles, of adopting the profit-sharing idea and making it a subject for contract negotiation and collective bargaining.

This, in turn, has had repercussions in some conservative business circles, where there is fear of a drive toward labor "syndicalism" and "dictation."

But those in the vanguard of the profit-sharing movement fear no such harmful effects. On the contrary, they believe a thorough-going indoctrination in the profit-sharing idea would help educate the labor leader, as well as the rank and file worker, in the basic laws and limitations of our economic system. It would act as a brake, they feel, on the wilder and more unreasonable demands for endless new rounds of wage hikes. Publisher William Loeb, head of the Profit-Sharer's Council, did not hesitate last year to "negotiate" over profit-sharing with representatives of

the powerful American Newspaper Guild, (CIO). He readily permitted profit-sharing to be written into his contract with the union, whose members have averaged \$700 a year each out of the plan, in addition to their union-scale wages.

Meanwhile another worry has begun to crop up, as the unions show more and more interest in profit-sharing: What if labor and management, instead of quarreling over the profits, should really get together on them? Mightn't there develop a tendency to push prices ever higher so as to create an endlessly bigger kitty for the worker and the boss to split? "The consumer," as *Fortune* Magazine recently noted, "could be expected to wonder what share of the



"All right, now you can open your eyes."

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profits would go to him in lower prices."

Perhaps the American consumer already has cause to wonder whether he has been gouged through a kind of "collusion" between labor and some of the big corporations, displaying itself in a too-easy yielding to demands for another and another round of wage hikes, with cost passed on to the public.

But profit-sharers argue there is an inherent safeguard in their program against this sort of thing. The safeguard is increased efficiency in production. Either profit-sharing promotes such increased production and creates the new wealth out of which come both profits and lower prices, or it is a delusion and perhaps a dangerous delusion.

One indication that it is not, is the record of companies which practice it. Nearly all possess the special characteristic of being able to "meet the competition." Many are famous for their competitive price policies.

In the final analysis it must of course be recognized that profit-sharing is no single fool-proof panacea guaranteeing the utopian health of our economic system. The only thing it pretends to do is to strengthen that system first by creating more wealth, and second, by spreading a bigger share of that wealth among those directly engaged in its production.

THE END

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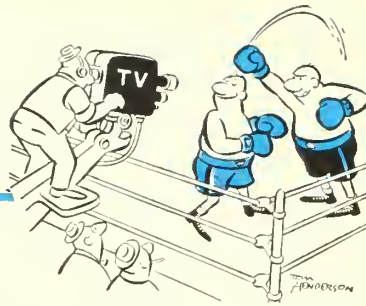
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CASH ACCOUNT

*The wise insist that headaches come
With money (any goodly sum),
But people who are in the tin
Can buy a lot of aspirin!*

— RICHARD WHEELER

ALL ABOARD!

An asylum patient was pronounced cured and was saying goodbye to the examining board of doctors.

"What are you going to do on the outside?" asked one.

"Well," said the patient thoughtfully, "I have passed my bar examination and may practice law. I have also had some banking experience and might try my hand there. Then on the other hand, I'm not certain just what I'll do. Maybe I'll be a steam engine."

— AL SPONG

TIME'S AWASTIN'

*I hold that speaker great
— A truly fine narrator —
Who says, "It's getting late"
And doesn't make it later;
Whose talk is no infusion
Of long, trite platitudes,
And who says, "In conclusion"
And concludes!* — DIRCK POORE

BOOMERANG

When Willie's father arrived home from work, his mother told him that she had sent the boy to his room because she had heard him swearing.

"Swearing!" exclaimed Dad angrily. "I'll teach him to swear!"



"He can't be too far—I can still hear the chimes. Get a chocolate and two vanillas."

So saying, he stormed upstairs in the dark. Half-way up he stumbled and landed with his chin on the top step.

When the atmosphere had cleared a little, mother's voice was heard from the hallway. "That will do, John," she said sweetly. "You've given him enough for one lesson."

— F. G. KERNAN

POINT OF VIEW

Sure you believe in luck—how else can you explain the success of that idiot next door.

— ETHEL C. MOORE

THIS IS THE WAY MA COOKS TODAY!

*She bakes the finest biscuits
In a dozen city blocks —
And all because she follows
Those directions on the box!* — S. OMAR BARKER

SO TALENTED

A man who was a pretty good ventriloquist went into business as a spirit medium. One young lady who came to consult him was particularly impressed when, during the two-hour seance, he brought into the darkened room the voices of no fewer than seven of her departed relatives.

"That's amazing!" she told him, "And now do you think you could call up my dead aunt for me? She has been gone a long, long time."

The medium was tired after a hard day.

"Young lady," he said, looking at her wearily, "I can call up your dead aunt and drink a glass of water at the same time."

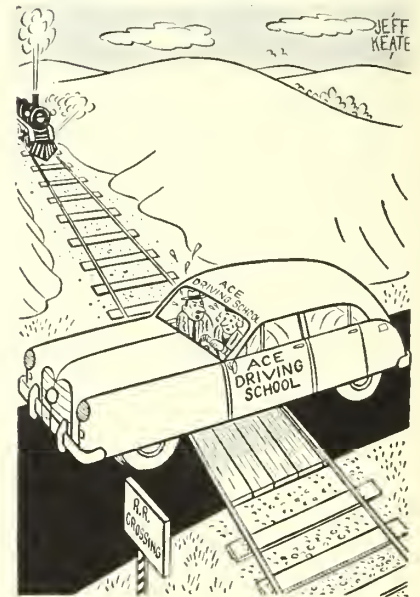
— DAN BENNETT

THE ALL-TIME CHAMP

*No man has ever jumped as high
Since records first were kept,
Nor any leaped as far as I
Since first a leaper leapt.*

*I'm not a new Olympic star,
Nor suffering from delusions:
The records I have broken are
In jumping to conclusions.*

— AL GRAHAM



"Race the motor! Slip the clutch! Start with a jerk!"

EASILY PLEASED

The young wife had just given birth to her first baby, and the doctor went out to give the anxious husband the good news. "What did you want," asked the doctor, "a boy or a girl?"

"A boy," answered the young father.

The doctor looked disappointed. "I'm very sorry," he said, "but it's a girl this time."

"Well, I'm not too disappointed," said the new parent. "A girl was my second choice."

— AL SPONG

HE WENT THATAWAY

*Jim blew his money, loafed and shirked;
John planned and saved and worked and worked*

And seldom took a breather.

So Jim did not attain success.

*But John toiled on with strain and stress
— And never made it, either!*

— BERTON BRALEY

CHICKENFEED

On a crowded streetcar, a passenger apologetically handed the conductor a five-dollar bill, saying, "I'm afraid I haven't a nickel."

"Don't worry," said the conductor, "in a minute you'll have 99." — MORRIS PAST



ZELAN JACKET

L810—Light weight, water repellent Zelan Jacket. American Legion insignia processed on left front. Excellent for year-round wear. Sizes (36) small, (38-40) medium, (42-44) large and (46-48) extra large. Available in Oyster (cream) or Navy blue color. Be sure to specify. Immediate shipment. \$5.95



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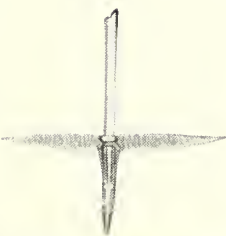
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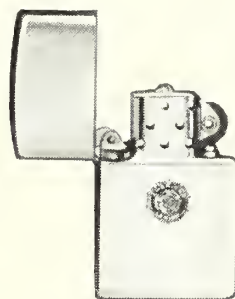
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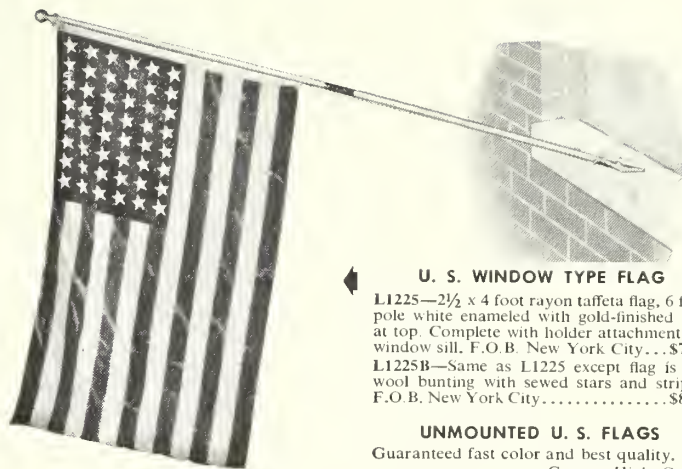
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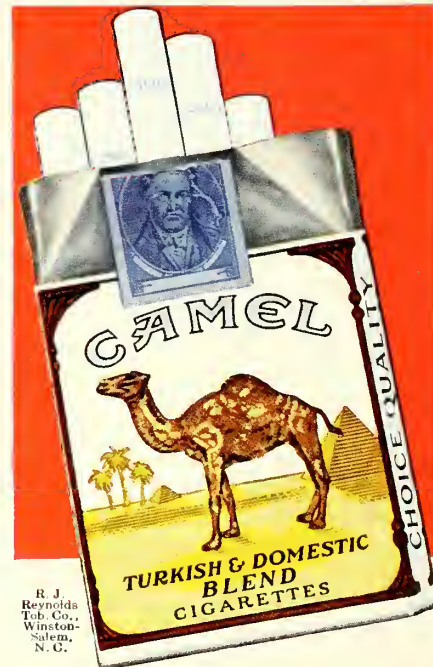
He's accustomed to being called out in the middle of the night. His days are often 24 hours long!



So, time out for doctors often means just long enough to enjoy a cigarette! And doctors, too, are particular about the brand they choose!



In a nationwide survey, 113,597 doctors were asked, "What cigarette do you smoke, Doctor?" The brand named most was Camel!



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